New-York Tribune.

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The Weekly Tribune
NEWS SUMMARY.

Military.

Gen. Conner, on the 28th ult., attacked and defeated a large force of Arrapahoe Indians near Big Head, captured 500 head of cattle and a large amount of plunder. His loss was a number killed and wounded, including several officers.

Intelligence to the 21st inst. has been received from Col. Cole, commanding the right column of Gen. Conner's expedition against the hostile Indians of the North-West. His troops had engagements on the 1st, 3d, 4th and 8th inst., on Powder River, with a large force, estimated at over 3,000, of the Sioux, Cherokee and Arrapahoe tribes, who on each occasion were defeated, scattered and driven with great slaughter, and with the loss of a large number of their horses. Their killed and wounded, included in which were many of their principal chiefs, were estimated at 600. Col. Cole's total loss was seven killed and three wounded. The Colonel was considerably crippled in regard to transportation, 600 of his horses and 200 of his mules having frozen to death in one night.

A train, consisting of 250 army wagons, 2 ambulances and 6 forges, under the direction of Capt. Mandeville, Quartermaster of the Fifth Corps, passed through Columbus, Ohio, on the 22d inst., on the National Road, en route for Leavenworth, Kansas. Each wagon is drawn by six mules, and in addition there are five extra mules for every 25 teams, making in all 1,550 mules.

Orders were received in St. Paul on the 21st inst., approving the proceedings of the Court-Martial in the case of John Pryor of the 6th Indiana Cavalry, who was recently tried at Fort Snelling for deliberately murdering Jas. F. Stellfox of the 9th Massachusetts Infantry. He is condemned to be hanged on the 10th of October.

The Secretary of War on the 26th issued a circular announcing that vacancies for a number of States exist in the cadetships at the West Point Military Academy, and requesting the members of Congress having the right of nomination to choose their candidates and forward their names to the Academy as soon as possible.

Advices from Fort Rice state that a serious mutiny has occurred there, a number of soldiers taking Government horses and rations, and leaving for home. The only reason assigned is that they concluded they had been in frontier service long enough, and that they enlisted to fight Rebels, not Indians.

Brig.-Gen. Revere, formerly of the 10th Maryland Battery, and latterly in command of the 107th United States Colored Troops, stationed at Moorehead City, died there a few days since. Gen. Revere entered the service as a First Lieutenant in the New-York Fire Zouaves.

Gen. Pope has made a general reorganization of the Department of the Missouri, abolishing the District of the Plains entirely, and making several changes in the other districts.

Naval.

The grand official dock-race between the steamers Algonquin and Winooski began on the afternoon of the 22d inst. The steamers kept puffing away all through the 24th, at the foot of Delancey-st. It is estimated that 12,000 persons visited the locality during the day to witness the trial, about which the uninitiated observer could tell but little; for two fierce marineracers continued neck and neck, and the pier kept up with them all the while. As a matter of interest to our readers, however, we may state that in regard to the number of revolutions made, which is the test in the present trial, the Algonquin, which on the 23d was far behind her competitor, was on the evening of the 24th considerably ahead, less coal being burned than on the Winooski. On the 20th inst. an accident to the Algonquin put her hors du combat. Another 96 hours will probably be entered upon when she is repaired and in running order. The danger of boiler explosion and the present management is said to be great.

The Winooski trial came to an end at 5:11 p. m. on the 26th. Her counter showed 81,540 turns for the 96 hours—14⅓ revolutions per minute. Fifteen was the number required.

The Navy Department has sent a wrecking steamer to Wilmington, N. C. for the purpose of raising the sunken blockade runners.

The U. S. frigate Niagara from Europe reached Boston on the 20th.

News from Washington.

Mr. Azambuja, the new Brazilian Minister in Washington, presented his credentials to President Johnson on the 23d inst., on which occasion speeches were made by both of the distinguished individuals. The President, in the course of his remarks said: "All the nations of America, if they would continue to exist, must aspire to absolute self-sustaining independence, and to a perfect political equality with the other nations of the earth. If Brazil shall agree with us in this policy, we shall hereafter be not only close friends, but practically we shall become firm and fast allies."

The Department of State has published in pamphlet form the official correspondence on the subject of the French Universal Exhibition for 1867, for the information of citizens of the United States, containing general regulations, classification of articles, &c. All applications for admission, with a description of the articles to be exhibited, must be presented before the 31st of October next. N. M. Beckwith, esq., is the United States Commissioner at Paris, to whom letters should be addressed.

It is said that the President has had in contemplation for some time past, a visit to Wilmington, Charleston and other Southern ports, and that possibly he will carry out this intention before the meeting of Congress.

It is rumored in Washington that Howell Cobb has been arrested on a charge of participating in the Andersonville atrocities.

Major-Gen. Howard left Washington on the 21st, on his proposed tour southward.

New-York.

Mayor Gunther, Controller Brennan, City Inspector Boole and Corporation Counsel Devlin, with their attorneys and other interested persons, all of this city, on the 26th inst., appeared in Albany before Gov. Fenton, in accordance with his summons, to answer the charges preferred of maladministration in our municipal government. An effort was made to exonerate Mayor Gunther, on the ground that he acted on the advice of the Corporation Counsel and the Recorder, but the movement was thwarted by Mr. Brady, leading counsel for the defense, who read from the Book of Minutes of the Commission, showing that the Mayor voted for the street contract and stood upon the same footing of responsibility as the other parties. The charges against the other officials and their answers thereto were read, after which the remainder of the day was occupied in hearing the arguments of counsel for and against the jurisdiction of the Governor in the matter. Gov. Fenton stated that he would take the arguments into consideration, and adjourned the case till the 27th.

The case of Captain Anderson, of the ship Villafranca, charged with maltreatment of his passengers, was continued on the 23d before Commissioner Osborn. As usual, the court-room was crowded with persons interested in the matter. A number of witnesses were examined, among them William D. Morgan, of the firm of E. E. Morgan & Co., consignees of the Villafranca, and the London inspector who inspected her provisions. The former testified to the kind character of Capt. Anderson, and the latter to the good quality of the food on board. The ship's scales and measures were exhibited in court, and the carpenter, who dealt out the provisions, said that on these scales he weighed out a pound of meat for each passenger; but it appeared they would not weigh less than four pounds. On this discovery the carpenter was dumb-founded, and left the stand. Other witnesses testified that the Villafranca's supplies were good and plentiful, and the case was further adjourned over to the 25th inst.

The counsel on both sides in the case of Capt. Anderson of the ship Villafranca concluded their summing up on the 26th before United States Commissioner Osborn. The Commissioner said he would not render judgment in the case, but leave it to a jury, and he accordingly committed the captain for trial, bail being allowed in the sum of $5,000.

On the 24th inst. Henry Ward Beecher preached a powerful sermon at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, in favor of universal suffrage. Mr. Beecher advocated the enfranchisement of the freedman, not because he is prepared for it, but because he must learn by practicing his right. Mr. Beecher strongly advocated the right of women to vote, holding that their not being allowed to vote was an evidence of the old doctrine of "superiority"—of men being superior to women. He held that the right of suffrage must eventually be universal in this country, and recognized in this a grand principle which is already pervading all nations.

About daybreak on the 23d, the propeller Oceanus, of the New-York and Providence line, came in collision on the East River with the sloop Jacob Duryea, of Matinicock Point, striking her amidships and nearly cutting her in two. Assistance was promptly rendered by the crew of the Oceanus, but Mrs. Sarah E. Davis and her two children, Emma N. and Hattie B., were drowned. The bodies of Mrs. Davis and one of her children were subsequently recovered and brought to this city.

As the propeller Buckeye was on her way with freight and passengers, from Ogdensburg to Toledo, she struck a sunken rock near Crossiner Light, in the St. Lawrence River, about 4 a. m. on Sunday, and sunk in 70 feet of water. Three lady passengers were drowned and three men are missing, supposed to be lost. Only twenty minutes elapsed between the striking and sinking.

An important meeting of the College of Surgeons was held on the 20th in this city, at the New-York University, and important papers read on the cholera and yellow fever, one of the medical gentlemen declaring the metropolis could not, by any possibility, escape the former scourge, which would be upon us in three weeks. How he arrived at such exactitude of time, the learned M. D. did not state.

The Convention of Congregational Churches of this State in session at Oswego was brought to a final adjournment on the 21st inst., after the transaction of considerable business of interest to the denomination. Among the resolutions was one insisting on the political and civil equality of the negro with the white man.

The American Institute Fair building in Fourteenth-st. was crowded with visitors on the 22d inst., among whom was Gen. Hooker, who divided with the articles regularly on exhibition the interest of the mass of spectators. The fair is a great success, and has been visited during the past week by thousands of persons.

Capt. Charles H. Marshall, Commissioner of Pilots, and an old and wealthy resident of this city, died on the 23d inst. Capt. Marshall was President of the Union League Club of this city. At a meeting of said club, held on the 25th inst., appropriate resolutions in honor of the deceased were adopted.

David and Tunis Smith, the owners of the steamboat Arrow, of explosion notoriety, were on the 26th indicted by the Grand Jury for manslaughter in the fourth degree. They were brought into Court, pleaded not guilty, and admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000 each.

The case of the United States against Colchester, the spiritual medium, at Buffalo, has been finally disposed of, Judge N. K. Hall fining Colchester $40, and directing him to pay the costs of the trial, amounting to $473.

The judicial decision that spiritualism is jugglery will, it is said, be reversed, and Mr. Colchester's fine and costs be refunded.

During an affray at a pic-nic, held at Lion Park in this city on the 20th, two brothers, Daniel and William Clafly, were stabbed, the former fatally, and the latter dangerously. The supposed murderer has been arrested.

The loss by the late destructive fire on the line of the East River in this city amounts to over $3,000,000. Insured for about $2,000,000. Several city insurance companies lose very heavily.

The Masons of the Grand Commandery of the State of New-York met in large numbers at Elmira on the 27th. Much important business was transacted. The next annual session will be held in Syracuse.

The Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives, who has been traveling in the Pacific countries, arrived in this city on the 22d.

The State Trades Assembly met in Albany on the 25th. State Prison labor and other topics were under consideration.

New-England.

While the Cashier of the Concord (Mass.) National Bank was at dinner on the 25th, the bank was entered and robbed of $300,000 in United States bonds and money.

As far as can be ascertained, the following is a schedule of the property stolen from the Concord National Bank: Eight registered 6 per cent U. S. bonds, $5,000 each—four payable on Jan. 1, 1868, and four on July 1, same year; 90 coupon bonds, 6s, 1881, $1,000 each; two coupons, $500 each; 27 coupon 5-20s, third series, $1,000 each; five 10-40 bonds, $1,000 each; eight 7-30s, first series, $5,000 each; bills and various State and Government bonds, amounting in the aggregate to $77,000. The total sum amounts to nearly $300,000. The Directors of the bank have offered a reward of $30,000 for the detection of the robbers and the recovery of the stolen funds. The capital stock of the bank is $100,000.

The case of Jeremiah Townsend, the book-keeper of the Townsend Savings Bank of New-Haven, Conn., who absconded last Spring with about $100,000 belonging to that institution, and was subsequently arrested in England and brought back to this country, was disposed of in the Superior Court in New-Haven on the 19th inst. The proceedings were brief, the accused pleading guilty to the charge. After hearing addresses from counsel on both sides and the presiding judge, in which the previous good character and respectable connections of Townsend were alluded to, he was sentenced to seven years confinement in the State Prison.

The United States Universalist Convention met at Middletown, Conn., Sept. 19. John T. Gilman, esq., of Maine, presided. The attendance of delegates was large, and the Convention gave itself to the consideration of very important matters. It was stated that the demand for ministers far exceeds the supply. The Convention voted to appoint a board of trustees to raise and use one hundred thousand dollars, during the present year, for missionary purposes. Spirited resolutions were adopted on the state of the country. The Convention adjourned to meet next year at Galesburgh, Ill.

The brig Comanche, of Eden, Me., went ashore near Highland Light, Cape Cod, during the gale on the 18th. The captain and one man were saved; five drowned. The vessel was a perfect wreck.

The attendance at the National Horse Fair at Boston on the 20th was numbered by thousands, and the racing was most exciting.

William Baylies, formerly member of Congress, died in Taunton, Mass., on the 27th inst., aged 69 years.

The Southern Atlantic States.

Dr. M. K. Hogan, recently sent out by Gen. Howard to investigate the sanitary condition of the Freedmen in North Carolina, reports under date of the 16th inst., that he has thoroughly inspected the colored camps at Newbern, Roanoke and Beaufort, in that State. He states that there are two settlements of Freed people near Newbern, containing 5,000 inhabitants of both sexes, 1,100 of whom are subsisted by the Government. Johnsville, another settlement near Newbern, contains 2,500 inhabitants, of whom 1,000 receive Government rations. At Roanoke Island, about 3,500 Freedmen are congregated, of whom 2,500 draw rations from the Government. A large majority of this number are minors under 14 years of age. The doctor reports that most of the Freedmen are living in comfortable log-houses, and the minority now out of employment are being rapidly furnished with self-sustaining labor.

Bishop Atkinson of the North Carolina diocese of the Episcopal Church, in his recent address to the Council of that State, urged a reunion with the Northern church. He also spoke in regard to the changed condition of the colored people, and insisted that the fact of their having acquired their freedom did not diminish, but, on the contrary, increased the duty of the church in caring for their spiritual welfare. He even urged proselyting among the freedmen, and said that colored congregations should be raised up throughout the State, so as to give them "the true doctrine of our Lord Jesus Christ, in lieu of the vain janglings of false teachers."

Bishop Meade of Virginia, in his address to the Episcopal Convention of the State, now in session at Richmond, has strongly urged reunion with the Northern wing of the church. The committee appointed to consider the portion of the address referring to this matter presented a report, which was almost unanimously adopted by the Convention, commending the conciliatory and fraternal course proposed, and referring the subject to the next General Council.

The annual convention of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of the United States assembled in Baltimore on the 16th, and was largely attended, delegates being present from nearly every State of the Union and several of the British Provinces. A monument to Thos. Wildey, the father of Odd Fellowship in this country, was unveiled on the 20th with all the appropriate imposing ceremonies of the Order. There was a large procession on the occasion of members of various lodges, including the Grand Lodge of the United States, wearing their regalia, carrying banners, and marching to the music of numerous bands.

Kenneth Raynor writes a letter from North Carolina to a friend in Washington in which he states that unless the Government compels the Rebels to treat the freedmen with less cruelty, there will certainly be a rising of the negroes and bloody retaliation there. He is preparing a letter for publication, in which he will give a full account of the true condition of affairs in the North State.

The Virginia colleges are now in the hands of the Lee family. R. E. is President of Washington College, and his son, George W. Custis Lee, has been appointed Professor of Engineering in the Lexington Institute. The Board of Visitors appointed by Gov. Pierpont are, with two exceptions, original Rebels.

R. M. T. Hunter has returned to his home in Virginia, where he will remain on parole. Ex-Gov. Smith of Virginia also left Washington for his home on the 20th. He filed no application for pardon.

The Gulf States.

Under date of the 14th inst., Col. Thomas, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Mississippi, reports that 81 plantations, embracing 13,500 acres, are leased by freedmen in the States of Louisiana and Mississippi, while 120 plantations, consisting of 52,500 acres, are leased by loyal whites. About one-half the lands leased to white lessees have been abandoned, owing to the overflow of the Mississippi. Col. Thomas says that he believes he will yet find it necessary to withdraw many of his officers for want of military protection, so averse are the planters to conforming to the free-labor system. The organization of the militia in the State has created a greater panic among the freedmen than any action of the Federal or late Confederate authorities. It will do more to disturb the relation of the freedmen to the whites of the State than anything which has yet been done.

Gov. Hamilton has ordered an assessment in Texas, according to the law before the war. Gov. Hamilton directs that the present organization of districts and terms for holding courts be continued. All negroes must be put on an equality with white men in respect to punishment for crime; they are to be tried under indictment as heretofore provided, and if found guilty the judgment of the court must be the same as if the defendant were a white person.

A building formerly used as a powder mill near Marshal, Texas, was recently blown up, and with it four men belonging to the 8th Illinois Regiment, who were terribly burned and wounded. Two of them, named Davis and Little, lingered in excruciating pain until the following morning, when they died. The other two, named Grate and Algood, will recover.

The Provost-Marshal of Freedmen at Shreveport, La., has arrested the Judge, Sheriff and other civil officers, for trying freedmen on charges of larceny—the Superintendent of the Bureau maintaining that jurisdiction over the negroes during the existing state of affairs belongs exclusively to his Bureau.

The Treasury Department will probably consent to the location of four or five National Banks in Texas, say at Galveston, Brownsville, Austin, and perhaps at San Antonio. At present the Lone Star State is without a bank of any kind.

A Galveston paper of the 8th inst. says it is the intention of Gen. Gregory, Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen for Texas, to establish public schools at once throughout the State.

Tennessee and Kentucky.

A little speck of war has appeared in Morgan County, Ky. A man named Williams, with about 50 followers, has arrested the United States Collector of Internal Revenue, and compelled him to desist from his business. He has also arrested every man who has brought a suit against any Rebel and compelled him to withdraw it. A company of United States forces attempted, without success, to drive this gang from the County. More troops have gone to the scene of action. Gen. Brisbin hopes to capture the party.

The Louisville Union Press announces the indictment of Major-Gen. Palmer and Brig.-Gen. Brisbin for abducting slaves, and otherwise interfering with the slave laws of Kentucky, and suggests that the President be indicted by one of their Grand Juries.

Major Moore, an ex-Rebel, confined at Nashville on a charge of murder and arson, escaped from the County Jail on the 21st inst.

The Western States.

One of the Chicago theaters, known as the Museum, was, on the evening of the 19th inst., the scene of a tragedy more genuine than those usually represented on the stage. George B. Beach, one of the actors, 27 years of age, was shot in the green room by [illegible] wife, a young and beautiful woman, aged only 18. [illegible]ey had been married a little over a year, but separated soon after the wedding, on account of disagreements, and had lived very little together during all the time of their married life. The husband had filed a bill for a divorce, and his wife insisted on his withdrawing it. This she could not induce him to do, and therefore determined to take his life. She did not fully succeed in her design, however, as the wound inflicted, though a severe one, was not considered necessarily mortal. She was arrested and committed, but seemed to have no compunctions regarding her bloody deed. Beach accuses his wife of gross infidelity.

The demand for all kinds of labor at St. Paul, Minnesota, is far in excess of the supply. The St. Paul and Winona Railway advertise for 500 men; the Superior and St. Paul Road, 500, and the St. Paul and Pacific Road want men, horses, wagons and carts. The Minnesota Valley and Central Road want men to lay track, and carpenters are wanted to complete two large hotels, which are commenced, and several dwellings and blocks of stores in process of erection.

Five Catholic priests have been arrested in St. Louis for preaching without taking the oath, and several ministers of other denominations, in various parts of the State, are now under bonds to answer for the same offense. Father Cummings of Pike County, who refused to allow his friends to pay his fine and was lodged in jail, has thought better of his conduct and given bonds, and will appeal his case to higher Courts [illegible] decision.

The Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railroad was on the evening of the 18th inst. the scene of another railroad slaughter. There was a far greater number of passengers than could get into the cars, and the surplus ones were placed on the tops. While crossing a bridge several of these persons were struck by [illegible] timbers and swept off, three being killed and others [illegible]red.

Fifty returned miners arrived in St. Louis on [illegible]day from Montana, and brought through with them [illegible] hundred and fifty thousand dollars in gold. This is [illegible] first large party of miners that have returned from [illegible]ere this Fall. They report no trouble on the road [illegible]h the Indians.

An association has been formed in Indiana [illegible] the purpose of introducing the Cashmere goat into [illegible]is country. Sixteen of these animals have already been imported under the auspices of the society.

A gentleman well experienced in the matter estimates that Sangamon, Ill., produces this year nearly 1,500,000 pounds of wool, and that about 500,000 pounds are in the market waiting sale.

The Michigan State Fair, just closed at Adrian, was a fine success. The total receipts are about $15,000 larger by $4,000 than those of any previous fair in that State.

William Hooper, esq., of Cincinnati, the newly appointed State Treasurer of Ohio, on Monday filled his bond with the Secretary of State and entered upon his official duties.

A locomotive belonging to the North-Western Railroad exploded in Chicago on the 23d, instantly killing two persons and fatally wounding several others.

The hog cholera is prevailing, as reported, to an alarming extent throughout Indiana. One feeder recently lost 45 head in 9 hours.

Burley, the Lake Erie pirate, escaped from jail at Port Clinton, O., on the 17th inst. A reward of $100 is offered for his capture.

An eight-hour league has been formed in Detroit, and an attempt will be made to carry the coming city elections on that issue.

The Pacific Coast.

The California State Fair opened at Sacramento on the 16th inst. under favorable auspices. There was an exciting race between Norfolk and Lodi, two celebrated horses, two-mile heats, Norfolk being the winner. Over 6,000 people witnessed the race.

Political.

In the Alabama Convention, on the 22d inst., an ordinance was passed recognizing the fact that Slavery has ceased to exist, declaring that it shall not hereafter exist in the State, providing for amending the State constitution by striking out every reference to or recognition of the institution, and making it the duty of the Legislature, at its next session, to pass laws protecting the freedmen in the full enjoyments of their rights of person and property, and to guard them and the white inhabitants against the evils liable to result from the suddenness of emancipation. Another ordinance which was introduced permits negroes to hold property and testify in courts. An ordinance dividing the State into six Congressional Districts was also passed. A report on the Secession ordinance is to be made by the committee having the subject in charge on an early day of this week. Resolutions have been introduced in the Convention pledging a cordial support of President Johnson's administration, and requesting him to pardon Jeff. Davis and to declare a general amnesty to Rebels. It is not yet known whether they will be adopted. The chain-gang system for the punishment of negroes has been adopted. The Convention has passed an ordinance ratifying all laws passed by the Legislature during the war, not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States; and also an ordinance ratifying the present Constitution, except as regards the insurance of Treasury notes and stock bonds.

The Alabama Convention, after an exciting debate, have passed an act declaring the ordinance of Secession null and void. The vote was unanimous. The Convention adopted the ordinance for the abolition of Slavery with only three dissenting votes.

The Kennebec Journal has returns from 451 towns in Maine, which give Cony, Republican, 53,449, and Howard, Democrat, 31,117 votes—a majority for Cony of 22,332. Last year the same towns cast for Cony 61,615, and for Howard 45,332 votes, being a majority for Cony of 16,283. The Republican gain on majority is therefore 6,049. The House of Representatives will consist of 134 Union men and 17 Democrats. Last year it stood 120 Union men and 31 Democrats.

The Wisconsin Democratic State Convention met at Madison on the 20th inst., and nominated the following ticket: For Governor—Harris C. Hobart; Lieutenant-Governor—D. W. Maxon; Attorney-General—Gen. M. Montgomery; Secretary of State—L. D. Vilas; Treasurer—J. A. Adams. The resolutions indorse President Johnson, and denounce negro suffrage and the suspension of the habeas corpus.

Gov. Holden of North Carolina telegraphs from Raleigh on the 23d that the result of the election for delegates to the State Convention, as far as heard from, is highly gratifying.

The straight-out State Rights Democracy of Iowa have nominated Dr. G. S. Bailey of Van Buren County for Governor.

Gov. Wells's proclamation calling for the election of Congressmen and State officers in Louisiana for the first Monday of November was issued on the 22d.

Domestic Miscellany.

The evidence on file at the Bureau of Military Justice against the gang of Rebel incendiaries who, during the war, combined amusement with business by burning steamboats and warehouses in the South-West, implicates about thirty-five persons, about one-half of whom have been apprehended and are now in prison undergoing trial. Jeff. Davis heads the incendiary list, a grand director of operations. Benjamin acted as cashier of the organization; Seddon as arbiter of the validity of the claims for property destroyed, while Judge Tucker of Mobile was chief of the boat burners, who reported to him for orders. The chief of the land incendiaries was James Barrett, one of the leaders of the K. G. C's. During the war over 200 steamers of all kinds, valued at from $25,000 to $250,000 each, were destroyed by this chivalrous band, involving not only an immense pecuniary loss to the Government but the sacrifice of hundreds of valuable lives.

An enterprising Italian has forwarded through United States Minister Marsh to the Department of Agriculture, a proposition to emigrate a company of silk and grape-growers and wine-manufacturers to New-York or New-Jersey, where sufficient grounds could be secured for 1,000,000 grapes vines and 10,000 mulberry trees. He desires to export his materials and ship his colony at the expense and under the auspices of the United States. This, of course, cannot be granted, and the Commissioner is in hopes that American capitalists may be induced to aid in the consummation of the project. The projector estimates that in three years after planting a very large profit would accrue, and the fifth year would produce $800,000,000.

A question has been presented as to the right of a Receiver of moneys from the sales of Public Lands to enter *in his own name* for actual settlement under the Homestead law, a tract of Public Land. It has long since been ruled that a preëmption purchase by the incumbent, either of the Office of Register or Receiver, is inadmissible under the general principle of law and statutory construction, because the Registers and Receivers are required by law to adjudicate such claims. The same principle applies to Homestead, and hence interdicts an entry under that law by either Register or Receiver.

The Associated Press correspondent at Newbern, N. C., telegraphs what purports to be an extract from *The Southern Advocate* of the 18th inst., which says that a private letter written by President Lincoln to Gen. Wadsworth was found on the dead body of the latter by the Rebels, during the battles of the Wilderness. In this letter Mr. Lincoln expresses the opinion that in the event of the complete success of the Unionists in the field, followed by a loyal and cheerful submission on the part of the South, universal amnesty should be accompanied with universal suffrage.

Thorough and most rigid investigation is being made by Secretary McCulloch into the mystery of the $100 compound-interest notes. This is, undoubtedly, the most dangerous counterfeit which has yet appeared. The face of this note is a most accurate imitation of the genuine, while the back is either the genuine Government plate or an electrotype from it. It seems settled that either the original plates engraved by the American Bank Note Company have been allowed to get into improper hands or this fac simile was obtained by the electrotype process.

Secretary McCulloch of the Treasury Department has issued a circular relative to the counterfeit $100 compound interest notes, instructing Assistant Treasurers and designated depositories not to pay out $100 compound interest notes, nor other denominations of notes held by such Assistant Treasurers and deposited as Government funds. This is not designed to direct the action of banks or individuals relative to such compound interest notes on their own account.

The Right Rev. Clement Smyth, Bishop of the Catholic diocese of Dubuque, Iowa, died suddenly at his residence in that city, on Saturday, of dysentery. He has been Bishop for the past eight years, and has resided in that vicinity for over twenty years. He was a man of fine social qualities, and was universally respected. His diocese includes the whole State of Iowa.

It has been decided by the Secretary of the Treasury to anticipate the payment of the interest of the 5-20 bonds which becomes due on the 1st of November, and the same will be paid on and after Sept. 25, on presentation of the coupons to the Assistant-Treasurers or those designated depositaries authorized to pay interest on Government securities.

Recent developments show conclusively that stolen Government bonds have been disposed of to innocent parties by altering the numbers thereof. The alterations are very skillfully executed, and are likely to escape notice unless closely scrutinized.

The Indian Council at Fort Smith, Ark., finally adjourned on the 21st after arranging a treaty of peace and amity with the Choctaws and Chickasaws. The President has approved the action of the Indian Commission formally refusing to recognize John Ross as Chief of the Cherokees on account of his Rebel proclivities.

Citizens of the United States having claims against foreign Governments not founded on contracts which may have originated since the 8th of February, 1853, will, without any delay which can be avoided, forward to the State Department statements of the same under oath, accompanied by the proper proof.

The English tourists arrived at Buffalo on the 23d instant, and were received by the Mayor and Board of Trade. In the afternoon they took an excursion on the lake, and in the evening were present at a grand banquet. The party reached Cleveland on the 25th inst.

Nearly 20,000 colored people assembled in mass meeting at Avondale, Pa., on the 22d inst., to celebrate the third anniversary of the issuing of President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation. An oration was delivered by Frederick Douglas.

The closing sales of Government horses and mules will take place in New-York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Missouri, and at Giesborough, D. C., during the month of October. These sales will include all such surplus animals now owned by the Government.

The Philadelphia papers announce the death of the Hon. Wm. J. Duane, aged 65 years. He was Secretary of the Treasury under Jackson, and resigned his office rather than consent to the removal of the deposits from the United States Bank.

The rates of postage upon letters to Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenberg, by the Prussian closed mail will, hereafter, be 31 cents per single rate, if prepaid, and 33 cents per single rate, if unpaid.

The Boyd's Hill (Pittsburg, Pa.) murder has been partially cleared up by the voluntary confession of two Germans, who acknowledge having committed the deed for the dead man's money.

The leading Freedmen's Aid Societies, East and West, have recently consolidated under the title of the American Freedmen's Aid Commission, and will hereafter operate through a single organization.

A fatal boiler explosion on board a tow-boat at Pittsburgh on the 22d resulted in the killing of one person and seriously wounding of several others. Three are also missing, supposed to be killed.

A dispatch from Fortress Monroe, dated the 19th inst., says that Jeff. Davis has not been removed to Carroll Hall, but occupies his casemate as heretofore.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Europe.

Our Consul at Smyrna, in a letter to the State Department dated Aug. 19, says the cholera mortality is steadily on the increase and its ravages alarming. It is stated in another communication that the cholera has appeared at Majorca, and our Consul said that the scourge is still advancing eastward. There is no doubt but that a number of cases have occurred at Port Mahone. The Consul at Barcelona reports to the Department that from the 24th to the 31st of August the number of deaths from cholera in that city has averaged about 24 per day. On the 1st of September there were 49 deaths from this disease.

The United States Vice-Consul of St. Petersburg writes that there is no truth in the reports published concerning the Russian plague, the disease being nothing more nor less than the typhoid fever.

The steamship Moravian, from Liverpool Sept 14, via Londonderry Sept. 15, arrived off Father Point on the 25th, bringing five days later news. The Fenian movement continued to cause considerable apprehension. Lord Fermoy has called a meeting of the magistrates of Cork County to consider the best steps to be taken with regard to the movement. *The London Daily News* calls for prompt measures, and thinks it would be a great mercy if every Fenian leader were at once put on trial. *The London Times* thinks that the feeling of dissatisfaction in Ireland is entirely confined to the lowest classes of the people.

The Times strongly denounces the course pursued by the Shenandoah, and recommends that English ships-of-war assist the United States in putting an end to her piratical career.

Mr. Benjamin, in a letter to *The Times*, attempts a defense of the Rebel Government against the charge of cruelty toward the Union prisoners, but in the following number of *The Times* a Union officer denies the statements of Mr. Benjamin.

The stockholders of the Atlantic Telegraph Company have unanimously adopted the report of the directors that a new contract be made for the construction of a new cable.

The Emperor of France and the Queen of Spain have paid to each other a visit, first at San Sebastian in Spain, and then at Biarritz in France.

The treaty for the navigation of the Danube will shortly be signed. The *séance* of the Davenport Brothers at Paris has been as unsuccessful as their meetings in England. One of the spectators discovered their secret, and the Brothers were hissed.

Gen. Lamoricière, the late Commander-in-Chief of the Papal army, is dead.

Mrs. Moore, the widow of the late Thomas Moore, the poet, died at Sloperton Cottage on Monday, Sept. 4, at the age of 68 years.

The steamship Cuba, from Liverpool Sept. 16, via Queenstown, Sept. 17, arrived at Halifax on the 26th, bringing two days later news from Europe.

A large number of Fenians have been arrested in Dublin and other parts of Ireland, and considerable excitement existed throughout the country. The people manifested a great deal of sympathy with the prisoners, but no attempt at rescuing them was made.

According to the new contract agreed upon between the Cable Construction Company and the Atlantic Telegraph Company the former agree to manufacture and lay down the new cable for cost price, £500,000. They also agree to complete the old cable without further charge.

It is said that a new plot upon the French Emperor has been discovered at Biarritz, and that a brother or nephew of Orsini was involved in it.

The cholera is decreasing in Italy, but has largely increased at Marseilles.

The new Commissioners of Austria and Prussia in the Duchies assumed the administration on the 15th of September.

Mexico.

Official news from the Republican Government of Mexico indicates the determination of President Juarez not to leave the territory of the Republic. A letter from Juarez announces that an active campaign is about to be opened in the interior and gives the names of the Generals who are directing the operations in the several States.

It is reported that Gen. Ortega, who will be the Constitutional successor of President Juarez in a few months, has succeeded in effecting a very large loan for the Republican Government in Mexico, based on the security of confiscated property.

A dispatch from New-Orleans, dated the 20th inst., says all is quiet on the Rio Grande. A rumor prevailed that the Imperial Army was being reënforced by 20,000 men.

Immediately on intelligence of the devastation being committed among the whalers by the Rebel pirate Shenandoah reaching Acapulco, the commander of the British war steamer Devastation, then lying in that harbor, after a consultation with Capt. Scott of the United States steamer Saranac, set sail in pursuit of the cruiser, avowing his determination, if he overhauled her, to treat her only as a pirate.

West Indies.

The latest advices received from Havana are to Sept. 15. The army in Cuba, according to royal decree, shall be reduced to the same footing as before the campaign in San Domingo. In Porto Rico, an earthquake occurred on the 29th of August. In San Domingo, the "Protector" Cabral has imprisoned his predecessor Pimentel. A permanent President was soon to be elected. Of the candidates to this office, Gen. Valverde is the most prominent.

Intelligence has been received from Hayti to the 9th of September. President Geffrard was at Gonaives, where he had been detained by making reforms in the sanitary department of the army. The rebels still hold out at Cape Haytien, though they have not gained any further advantage. In San Domingo all danger of civil war is averted by the submission of Pimentel to Cabral.

A violent earthquake shock, which shook the ground and the houses, but threw down none of the latter, and which was preceded by subterranean rumbling, was experienced throughout the entire island of Porto Rico early in the morning of the 29th ult., causing great terror among the inhabitants.

South America.

The steamship New-York, from Aspinwall September 16, arrived here on the 23d inst., bringing later news from Central and South America. The rebellion in the State of Panama seems to be at end; at least a dispatch from the commander of the government troops announces that the rebel leaders with a large proportion of their forces have been arrested. In another of the Colombian States, Santa Martha, the rebellion has made progress. The last news from Peru was not so favorable to the rebels as before. They are however, still in possession of the whole south of the Republic and of the Chincha Islands. The naval force of Chili is about to be reënforced by the addition of two corvettes of 1,200 tuns each, of 9 guns of the heaviest caliber.

The Consul of the United States at Panama, Col. McKee, is dead.

Central America.

Ex-President Barrios of Salvador, who was surrendered by Nicaragua to the Government of San Salvador on the condition that his life should be spared, has been tried by court-martial and shot. Much excitement was created in Nicaragua by this high-handed outrage.

Cape of Good Hope.

From the Cape of Good Hope late mails (date not given) have been received. The war between the Free States and the Basutos was prosecuted with vigor by the Boers, who maintained the aggressive.

Canada.

Wednesday, the 18th of October, has been appointed a day of general thanksgiving in Canada for the late abundant harvest.

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The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1865.

The Alabama Convention has abolished Slavery in that State. It ordains that the Constitution be amended by striking out all provisions relating to Slaves and Slavery; when the Legislature meets and does the same good work by its statutes, the emancipation of the slaves, so far as law is concerned, will be complete. The codes of the late Slave States, quite as much as their Constitutions, need to be amended. The Convention further enjoins upon the Legislature to pass laws to protect the freedmen in their rights of person and property, as well as to guard—which is not quite so necessary—against any evils that may arise from emancipation. On this point a general act to let the freedmen alone and pay them good wages is about all that is needed. The Convention seems to hesitate, however, in granting the negroes the right to hold property and to testify in courts of justice. It is difficult to conceive how their rights of person and property are to be protected if no such rights are to be granted them.

The most important item of intelligence from Central America received by the arrival of the New-York is that the Government of Salvador had tried ex-President Barrios by court-martial, and that in accordance with the sentence passed by this court he had been shot on the 29th of August. As Barrios had been delivered to the Government of Salvador by that of Nicaragua only on the condition that his life should be spared, this breach of faith had naturally produced in Nicaragua a great excitement. Barrios was generally regarded as one of the ablest leaders of the Liberal party in Central America. He was the lawful President of Salvador until the unfortunate war with Guatemala in 1863, in consequence of which he had to leave his country. Both natives and foreigners in Central America expressed great indignation at the conduct of the Government of Salvador.

The Washington Star states that the number of Southerners around that city is enormous. They "spread themselves on the sofas of the East Room, with all the license accorded to a Georgia bar-room." Would it not be well to apply to these people the rule adopted toward the negroes in Texas, and make them bring certificates that they "earn a living."

There is a prospect, at last, of cheaper coal, a fact of vital moment to almost everybody, and especially to the poor. There has been, we are assured by those who ought to know, no conspiracy, so far as dealers and transportation companies are concerned, to enhance the price of this essential article of life, but that an absolute scarcity exists, caused solely by the strike among the miners and operatives on canal and railroad companies. These people have refused to work for three months past, though the wages paid to the miners are probably higher than those earned by any unskilled labor in the country. The strikers in the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company and the Pennsylvania Coal Company, however, have come to their senses and gone to work, so that there will be no advance on the present price of coal, and the probability is that it will be lower.

The London Times is now-a-days extremely anxious to appear as the warm friend of the United States. In a recent leader, it not only denounces the depredations of the Shenandoah, and shares in the indignation of the Americans against her," but it actually calls on the British Government to assist the United States in "stopping her outrages," and to instruct English ships-of-war "to treat the Shenandoah as any other pirate." Do the editors of *The Times* still hope for the payment of their Confederate Bonds?

CONNECTICUT.

The election in Connecticut is purely one of principle, so far as the Negro Suffrage question is concerned. The negro element in Connecticut is so small that, whether it falls one way or another, it makes little difference. The negro community is very small—being scarcely one-seventh so large as the natives of Ireland—not much larger, indeed, than the Englishmen or the Germans. So that if the mere question of political expediency were concerned, this question might be allowed to go by default.

The principle of justice is not always one of expediency. A Divine authority expresses the love that two or three who meet in his name excite. Ten good men would have saved the Cities of the Plain. If there are ten men in Connecticut who, by reason of any omission, or the commission of injustice in the laws, are prevented from enjoying their rights, the honor of every son of that State demands that the laws be reformed. In the case of the negro, Connecticut is the only New-England State that debars him from the ballot-box. The Democratic element has been very strong in that State, and when the question of Universal Suffrage was formerly discussed the Democrats stood in the way of justice. What was then a mere State question has now become national. The friends of freedom have been reproached with the remark that, while we were endeavoring to reform the Carolinas and Georgia, we did not reform our own New-England. The time has come for this reproach to cease, and we call upon our friends in that State to aid in the purification.

Our enemies are not heedless. As we said recently, if the friends of manhood suffrage expect to walk over the course they are mistaken. Our enemies know that a victory in Connecticut would be a great advantage to us, but that a defeat would be of infinite value to them. Defeat us in Connecticut, and this question will be postponed perhaps for years. The unity and harmony, the single-hearted devotion to truth and justice that have always characterized the New-England character, would be destroyed. We want New-England to be as one man now; for the time is coming when we shall need her manly strength.

THE REGISTRY LAW OF 1859, AND WHERE IT APPLIES.

II.

The Registry Law of 1859, under which our general elections have been held since its passage, is now limited in its operation to election districts *which are not included, and no part of which are included, within the boundaries of any city or incorporated village.* It applies to election districts which are purely rural, and there it is in full force.

It is in those districts, *and in those only*, where the elector who has been out of town on the days when the Registers held their meetings, or who was ill on those days, or whose wife was sick on those days, or whose family was ill, and who was unknown to the Registers, and whose name did not therefore become inserted in the list, can make affidavit to the existing state of facts, *on the day the election is held, and vote.* In all other districts in the State, (unless the elector's name is added to the list on the first day, when it is made as complete as practicable), the person who desires to vote must appear in person before the Board.

Boards of Registry throughout the State in all election districts hold their first meeting on Tuesday, three weeks before the election, *this year on Tuesday, the 17th day of October.*

The poll-list used at the preceding general election is to be procured from the town clerk's office, and is to be made as complete as practicable by adding to it the names of all persons who are known to the Board to be legal voters in the election district; the names of known qualified voters who have moved into the district since the last preceding general election; young men who have arrived at the age of twenty-one years since the last election; known qualified electors who voted at the last preceding town meeting, but who did not vote at the general election preceding; the names of persons represented in either of these classes, and the names of all persons who are known to be legal voters should be added, and the list completed as far as practicable. The Board remain in session two days, if at the preceding general election there were four hundred voters in the election district.

Within two days after the adjournment of the first meeting, the original preliminary list and the poll-list of the preceding election, are to be filed in the town clerk's office. One copy is to be conspicuously posted in the room where the meeting was held, and one copy is to be kept by each inspector for use on the subsequent days of meeting.

The second meeting (and there are but two meetings provided for under the old law which is now in force only in election districts no part of which is included within the boundaries of a city or incorporated village) is to be held on Tuesday, one week before the day of the general election. The meeting is to be open, and all persons residing and entitled to vote in the district are entitled to be heard in relation to corrections of or additions to the register. One of the lists made at the first meeting, a copy of which was filed with the town clerk and another copy posted in the room where the first meeting was held, is to be used at the second meeting for making corrections thereto or additions thereon. At the second meeting, the name of any person on the register, proved by the oath of two legal voters of the district, to the satisfaction of the inspectors to be a non-resident, or otherwise not entitled to vote therein, at the then next election, must be erased. Any elector of the district who may appear before the Board at the second meeting, may, if he require it, and be unchallenged, have his name added to the list. If he be challenged by a member of the Board, or by any elector of the district whose name is on the preliminary register, then he must (unless the challenge be withdrawn) also take the oaths required by the former election laws in cases of challenge at the polls.

Within three days after the adjournment of the second meeting, the Board are to make four copies of the completed register, certify to each, file one with the town clerk, and each inspector retain one copy for use on election day.

Election day, at the polls, all persons whose names are on the register of electors are liable to be challenged, and must, thereupon, take the oaths required by the general election laws.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—STATE CONSTITUTION AND UNITED STATES LAWS.

The State Constitution (Art. 2, sec. 1) provides that "Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a citizen for ten days, and an inhabitant of the State one year next preceding an election, and for the last four months a resident of the county where he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote at such election, in the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident, and not elsewhere, for all officers that now are, or may hereafter be, elective by the people; but such citizen shall have been for thirty days next preceding the election a resident of the district from which the officer is to be chosen for whom he offers his vote."

ALIENS ADMITTED TO CITIZENSHIP.

By the 21st section of the act of Congress, approved July 7, 1862, it is provided that any alien of the age of twenty-one years and upward, who has enlisted or shall enlist in the armies of the United States, either the regular or volunteer forces, and has been or shall be hereafter honorably discharged, may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, upon his petition, without any previous declaration of his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and that he shall not be required to prove more than one year's residence within the United States previous to his application to become such citizen. In addition to proof of residence and good moral character, it is required that the court admitting such alien, shall be satisfied by competent proof, that the alien has been honorably discharged from the service of the United States. This act materially alters previous laws, but does not in any manner do away with the necessity of procuring regular naturalization papers.

CITIZENSHIP FORFEITED—DESERTERS.

By act of Congress, approved March, 3, 1865, and by proclamation of President Lincoln issued in pursuance thereof, certain persons are declared to have forfeited their rights of citizenship. They are:

1. Deserters from the military or naval service, who did not report for duty on or before the 10th day of May, 1865;
2. Deserters from the military or naval service, since the 10th day of May, 1865;
3. All persons who, having been duly enrolled, departed the jurisdiction of the district in which they were enrolled, or have gone beyond the limits of the United States, to avoid any draft into the military or naval service of the United States.

ULTRA-SOUTHERN ABOLITIONISTS.

There are those who would be alarmed if, in the course of better things, the free South should make a dozen revolutions of progress, while Northern Democrats and Democratic platforms are standing still. We cannot predict such a change in the political seasons; but some day the party Rip Van Winkles may wake up to the cogitation of similar phenomena. Slavery dead, sensible Southerners will not pause to bewail it; for with Slavery must perish its mourners. What remains, then, for the emancipated intellect of the South to do? Out of the social wilderness, which the war on both sides has done the pioneer work of clearing—out of the worse than Serbonian bog, in which so many brave men perished ignobly—the free South must devote its misused talents to reform. Put the same vigor into peace and progress as that which urged on a war of unexampled difficulty, and we may make New-York and Massachusetts out of Virginia and South Carolina. Progress is the very necessity of the Southern situation—retrogression is so far forbidden by the abolition of Slavery, that Southern statesmen will find it hard to lead their followers backward by placing any new sort of fetters upon the negro. There is but one path which the active brain of the South can take vigorously, and that is toward the good. The cause of the negro, who earns wages, is now bound up with that of the planter, who makes a profit; education for the one is necessary for the security of the other; and the harmony and prosperity of the State are dependent upon the intelligence of all classes of its inhabitants. Two classes especially must be satisfied, and must satisfy each other—the poor Blacks and the poor Whites. Justice can reach the wants of all. It is not too much to ask that the rising men of the South—those who are to handle the new order—will advocate two things chiefly necessary to internal improvement, namely: Education and Negro Suffrage. Either this or inanition is the alternative.

This view has some probability, or Gen. Henry A. Wise would not have taken pains to make the remarkable declaration which we append. Wise, though a very poor soldier, has been one of the most candid and philosophic leaders of the South, and one of the very few who could in any way comprehend the moral meaning of John Brown's raid, though malignly earnest to see that misunderstood patriot executed. He says:

* * * "So far from my being opposed to the name 'freedmen,' as indicating the condition of slaves freed by the war, the chief consolation I have in the result of the war is that Slavery is forever abolished; that not only the slaves are, in fact, at last freed from bondage, but that I am freed from them. Long before the war ended, I had definitely made up my mind actively to advocate emancipation throughout the South. I had determined, if I could help it, that my descendants should never be subject to the humiliation I have been subjected to by the weakness, if not the wickedness, of Slavery; and while I cannot recognize as lawful and humane the violent and shocking mode in which it has been abolished, yet I accept the fact most heartily as an accomplished one, and am determined not only to abide by it and acquiesce in it, but to strive by all the means in my power to make it beneficent to both races and a blessing especially to our country. I unfeignedly rejoice at the fact, and am reconciled to many of the worst calamities of the war, because I am now convinced that the war was a special providence of God, unavoidable by the nation at either extreme, to tear loose from us a black idol from which we could never have been separated by any other means than those of fire and blood, sword and sacrifice."

These are good words and good tactics—better than any the General employed during the war. Not questioning on what grounds such a stubborn states-rights man as Wise fought for Slavery, knowing all the time that he so fought, while believing in Abolition (which Beauregard so furiously anathematized in official orders)—it is enough to hope that he will make the best of the faith which is in him. It did not trouble Gen. Wise to emancipate the negro, but he rejoices in the fact. It may trouble him to help the freedman to become a freeman; but those who think with Gen. Wise must gauge their faith in this way. Who better know what Virginia has suffered in all her interests and wealth from the blight of bondage? who more consciously know the relation which franchised and intelligent labor must bear to the material advancement of Virginia, now that oligarchs are growing null, State Sovereignties are stunned, Slavery is slain, and the patriarchal idea has taken roost in the dark centuries?

A lawyer of Richmond lately published an able pamphlet in which—only wanting the vigor with which Gen. Wise might do the same thing—he argued for a general franchise based on intelligence:

"Let us recognize the fact that the time may come when, on principles acceptable to ourselves, the freedmen or their descendants may be admitted to this last right of citizenship. Let us, in proof of the sincerity of this recognition, show at once a spirit of concession more liberal than that of the most of the original Free States."

We welcome any show of fairness which the South, for its own sake, seems bound to offer; and there is a frankness in what we have quoted which shames the pro-Slavery platforms of the North. Henry S. Foote of Mississippi, a shrewd opponent of Jefferson Davis, is even more decided to take time by the forelock. We make no comment upon the following:

"For the reasons heretofore given, and which I will not now repeat, I prefer to end our troubles at once by granting the right of suffrage. Whatever plausible objections may be presented to this measure, for one, I prefer it to the longer continuance of the present distressing condition of affairs. I desire the early disbanding of the armies now occupying Southern territory. I desire the perfect and speedy restoration of civil authority everywhere. I desire the immediate representation of all the States of the South in the National Legislature; and, having good reason to believe that these benefits will not be accorded to us until African suffrage is consented to, I am prepared to make the experiment at once. Should it fail, after a fair trial, we will be able to withdraw the right, with the full consent of the civilized world."

Judge James A. Butler of Helena, Arkansas, who, we are told, has long been "a bold and dauntless advocate of the inalienable rights of mankind," gave the following advice to a colored friend:

"I do not think that politicians are quite ready to debate in favor of your franchise; they think it is a Gibraltar rock, and that their little political bark might strand on it. You should pray God daily to remove by death these politicians, and give us honest statesmen in their place. You must watch these men who are now aspirants for office, and, if they refuse you aid in the hour of your greatest need, never trust them. Put an unmistakable ear-mark on them, so that you may know them wherever you may meet them, if it be at the ballot-box, for this box is your right by conquest, and by emancipation as freemen—as citizens. Support liberally such papers as advocate your rights, and see that they are extensively circulated."

The growth of Abolitionism in the South will be worthy of political study. It will be still more interesting to note how many have been concealed by the war—how many more have been fettered by Slavery itself, themselves slave-owners or servants of Slavery. Surely, this is no time to sneer at the Northern opponents of Slavery as Abolitionists—or what will become of Wise and Foote? Statesmen and politicians of the South will be too wise in the future, we hope, to allow an element of power to long lie idle—white men, for whatever reason, will seek new championships, and black men will go more than half-way to meet them. White franchise alone cannot always be tolerable even to the Whites of the South, and the necessity of Negro Suffrage must become more and more familiar. We recall Emerson's oracular lines upon Poland—but in this case we have the vanquished and not the victors:

"Straightway the vanquished divide;
Half for freedom strike and stand;
The astonished Muse finds thousands at her side."

FIRE!

When a few more towns like Augusta, Maine, built of pine wood, and painted in oil, have been licked out by the leaping flames, the virtues of brick, iron, and stone as building materials will perhaps dawn upon the human American mind. When several billions more of property have been made ashes of here in New-York, real scientific appliances, of which there must be many, will be resorted to for the extinguishment of fires. Now we stand these combustions with the complacency of fatalistic Old Bunkers in Constantinople, and are willing to consider fires and half-organized fire departments as evils necessary in our fallen state. It is curious that we so thoughtlessly satisfy ourselves, when a warehouse and its contents have been consumed, by saying, "Insured." As if the loss of actual wealth in the world were any less. You may pile policy upon policy, but somebody loses in the end every penny that is lost, nor do any offices with which we are acquainted, insure against losses occasioned by the suspension of business. Waste is waste, although it may fall in widely distributed portions, upon many persons and interests. Besides, after a fire like that at Augusta, affecting so many and such miscellaneous interests, there never is found to be adequate insurance; and immense losses fall, if we may say so, upon first heads. In this case the damages are estimated at $500,000, with about two-thirds only insured, and of this over $188,000 falls upon three companies in a single city. The real benefit of insurance is that it makes loss easier by dividing it—the gross fallacy is that it prevents loss altogether. We have said nothing of the fright, the discomfort, the disappointment, and the probable loss of life. Great fires are about the least creditable circumstances in civilization; but a good, smashing, murderous railway accident rather takes the lead, and after that, a filth-begotten, courteously and importunately invited pestilence.

It is wonderful how wise men grow after hard knocks. The City Council of Augusta, we are told, will now pass an ordinance "prohibiting the erection of any more wooden buildings as a necessary protection against a like disaster." Locks for the stable when the thief is well away astride the stolen steed! There are a plenty of bricks in Maine, and there is a plenty of lime—unfortunately, also, a plenty of pine-timber! Shingle palaces are more quickly built, but they also decay faster, to say nothing of the risk of burning, and the money necessarily spent in insuring them. The truth is, wood is not a fit building material for exteriors in any large town; nor do we see why, because there is less to burn, people should be more reckless about burning it, especially when it is all they have. The compactness of structure in Augusta, relatively to the space covered, we presume, was about equal to the compactness of any part of Broadway. Imagine the Astor House built of wood, surrounded by wooden buildings, and on fire! Yet that is the precise contingency of which the inhabitants of country cities are willing to run the risk, and that, too, with small fire departments, or no fire departments at all. No wonder we hear of terrible conflagrations, especially in these dry and tindery days!

There is no possible structure, from a dog-kennel to a hotel, which can be built of wood, which will not be better built of stone, brick, or iron—drier, warmer, safer, handsomer, more enduring, and relatively cheaper. These things considered, the difference in cost is not worth mentioning. When wood was cheap and everything else high, when we had no railways for the transportation of ponderous materials, while the forests were at our very doors, there was some excuse for wooden towns. But there is none now. They prove nothing now but our folly, the force of habit, and, if we may be permitted to say so, our wooden heads. And it is a remarkable fact that a thoroughly wooden village rarely has more than one leaky, wheezy, rattle trap of a fire-engine, built after the very oldest pattern, and with every stitch in the hose rotten. A building takes fire, the bell rings, the men, women and children shout, and the dogs bark—another building takes fire, the machine arrives, the hose splits, and the inhabitants fall back upon Divine Providence and buckets, wet blankets and gunpowder. The fire goes out, when it gets ready—the grocery is gone, the church is gone, the school-house is gone, a dozen homes are in ashes, and there is a very pretty bill for the insurance offices—an awful falling in of the perfectly safe risks. More awful still, perhaps, the Phœnix Rural Mutual Safety Fire Insurance Company, in which it cost nothing whatever, according to the Directors' Annual Report, to be insured, stops payment and leaves the losers to weep among the ruins. This thing happens over and over again every year in the United States, causing distress of all kinds—of insolvency, of blasted hopes, of exasperating and long-drawn law-suits, of wages suspended when industry is interrupted, with many other miseries never mentioned in the newspapers.

Science will yet devise some cheap, ready and certain method of extinguishing fires. The steam fire-engine was an immense advance, and paid fire departments in the cities were another. We have not heard much of the Fire-Anihilator lately, but there must be something in the idea of it which will yet be practically worked out. Meanwhile, we have to recommend to the larger class of towns no more wooden buildings, one or two steam fire-engines, and small, well-disciplined, adequately paid fire companies.

THE NEW-JERSEY CANVASS.

The long list of meetings and of eminent speakers advertised in New-Jersey is a sign of the energy and enthusiasm infused into the canvass by the Unionists of that State. Gen. Kilpatrick's engagements cover almost every day from now till the latter part of October. Wherever he goes the enemy's lines break. Gen. John L. Swift of Louisiana, Col. Hawkins of Tennessee, Major Pangborn of New-Jersey, Capt. George F. Noyes of this city, and many other well-known speakers, are stumping the State systematically. The distribution of names is excellent, and the Union Committee deserve great praise for the thorough style in which they are covering the ground. Exactly what New-Jersey wants is a chance to hear the truth. She has got accustomed to voting the sham Democratic ticket; once break the spell and the State will be all right in future. The best way to break it is to repeat the Union charm in the ears of the sleepers. The gallant old State sent too many of her sons to the war to be willing to see the cause for which they fought betrayed after it is won. Every soldier and every soldier's friend will feel that the Government ought to be in the same hands which carried it safely through the Rebellion, and that the State Governments ought to stand by the National. New-Jersey never won the full fame her patriotism deserved because she was cursed with a Copperhead Governor, who did'nt believe in the war any more than the Copperhead candidate to-day believes in it. The Democrats have nominated Runyon because he is or was a militia brigadier—as if the empty title were enough to win the respect of the men who had seen four years of hard fighting. A hero on the parade-ground is not always a hero to the boys who have heard the bullets whistle. And as "Gen." Runyon's title is so precious to him and his party, the men who carried the muskets down South have concluded they will let him keep it, instead of exchanging it for that of Governor.

Other names announced, but for which appointments have not yet been made, are those of Galusha A. Grow of Pennsylvania, Gov. Randall, Major-Gen. Rousseau of Kentucky, Major-Gen. Logan of Illinois, who last Summer made himself a reputation in New-York as an orator; Gen. Van Wyck, Gen. Hinks of Massachusetts, Gov. Yates of Illinois, and many another brave officer and true friend of the Union. They will all heartily support Marcus L. Ward for Governor, as a man whose services at home were scarcely less than their own in the field, and who worthily represents the principles of the Union party—principles on which this Government was founded and must be perpetuated.

A letter from Jackson, Mississippi, throws new light on the Sharkey-Slocum controversy, and the action of the President in reference to the State militia organized by Provisional-Governor Sharkey. The proclamation calling for the militia was issued August 18, while the Convention was in session. Before the Convention adjourned, the President telegraphed Provisional-Governor Sharkey: "I would advise you not to organize the State militia at present; not until the machinery of civil government has been more perfectly restored." The President added that Gen. Slocum would furnish all the troops needed to prevent lawlessness and crime. It is stated that Sharkey was satisfied with this, and acknowledged that his action had been premature, and would have been content had the matter there rested.

Gen. Slocum, however, as soon as he saw the Sharkey proclamation, issued his order, since printed, and known as General Order No. 22, directing his subordinates to disregard the proclamation. The terms of the order gave offense to Provisional-Governor Sharkey, and he telegraphed the situation to the President. The Convention, meanwhile, had adjourned, receiving the approval of President Johnson. Shortly after, a case arose which further complicated matters. A negro had been murdered; the municipal tribunal of Jackson, which was a Rebel court perpetuated by Sharkey, had taken cognizance of the case; and Gen. Osterhaus, under general orders from Washington, seized the criminal for trial by a military court. Gen. Osterhaus pointed to the fact that the local tribunal had just acquitted two men guilty of murdering negroes, as justifying and requiring his action.

Provisional-Governor Sharkey, having now been twice thwarted, as he considered, by the military, was on the point of resigning. It does not appear from the letter before us, whether his purpose was known at Washington, but it was immediately after being informed of the action of Gen. Osterhaus that the President sent his well-known telegram, revoking the order of Gen. Slocum, indorsing the militia proclamation of Sharkey, and handing the State over to the unchecked control of the Provisional Government.

These statements are made, evidently in good faith, by a correspondent who writes as the friend of Provisional-Governor Sharkey, and apparently has access to private sources of information.

Canada is becoming depopulated. This in itself is a sure sign that the Union is receiving the mass of its emigration. The exodus has been so serious as to create a call in some quarters upon the attention of Government; but young Canada continues flocking to the border. The Bishop of Toronto lately gave as his reasons for not rebuilding his cathedral, the great losses which his diocese has sustained in numbers. In 1861 this Catholic diocese had a congregation of 42,000; but according to the census now given by the Bishop it does not contain more than 30,000. Toronto City from having 8,000 Catholics has diminished to 4,000. Not one, but many Canadian journals, make the same complaint, and the emigration, though mostly from among the Irish, seems to extend to other sects and classes of working-men. "The people," says a Montreal journal, "are leaving us by tens of thousands." This seems to be no phenomenon but only the reasonable out-working of that natural law which seeks every good opening, and which, some day, may influence Canada itself to come into the Union.

Out of 22,770 destitutes fed by the Freedmen's Bureau at Sheridan, Miss., but 770 are negroes. Similar comparisons are recorded of many other neighborhoods South, and will form a striking chapter in the general report of the Freedmen. We set this side by side with the fact that each contraband in Government service is assessed $5 per month to support his poor—a larger sum proportionately than white men, benefited or not by the Government, pay in the shape of thanks or taxes. The mendicancy of the negro is not likely to become so great a burden to the Government and the South while he can afford to work for them and himself at a discount, and still keep some of his relations away from the grudging charities of the Commissariat. White unthrift will, we hope, give as little trouble to the negro.

The Philadelphia Copperheads are much afraid that if Mr. McMichael is elected Mayor he will make the negroes policemen. It seems Mr. McMichael very frankly said, in a recent speech, that he would distribute his patronage without regard to nationality, race or color; but it was certain no Copperhead need apply. Hence much hissing among the snakes. These Philadelphia Copperheads did not object to have 5,000 negroes carry muskets through their streets, and go down to the army to save their precious skin. If Mr. McMichael should be elected, as we trust he may, and finds a good capable colored man for policeman, let him appoint him.

The Houston (Texas) *Telegraph* announces that all negroes in Texas are required to carry certificates from their employers, showing that they gain an honest living. If they do not do this, they are immediately set to work by our military authorities. Why is this rule not applied to white people as well as black? Some days ago a number of white persons in Virginia, living no doubt on Government rations, got together, dressed themselves in gaudy apparel, called themselves by such loyal names as the Knight of Dixie, the Knight of the Palmetto, and spent their time in playing with rings and poles, calling the game a tournament. We wonder if they had certificates showing that they earned an honest living. We are afraid that a negro's honest living in the South means a living for the white man as well as himself.

Journals which approved the colonization scheme of Mr. Montgomery Blair will be anxious that the negro should stay where he is. Mr. Mitchell, who holds an unemployed commission for colonization, says that he intends to take his "stand upon the emancipation proclamation and its attendant oath," expecting the fulfilment of the Government's compact with him as regards colonization of a free and voluntary kind. We have no objection to Mr. Mitchell's plan of exportation if the colored people are willing to enter into it; but, admitting this, the Government manifests as much reluctance to let them have their own way. We hear much about "the negroes consulting their own happiness by remaining where they are;" of "the natural aptness of the colored men for the kind of labor which they have performed"—very suggestive axioms in their fashion. But the plain statement of the case is, that not one negro can be spared from the country: they are all indispensable. Our money-makers and monopolists will be as eager to detain their runaways as before the war. To make it broader, we need more negroes, more white men, and all the labor possible to restore the South, settle our Territories, and pay our debt. Liberia, Hayti, Honduras, Guiana, Chiriqui, want our negroes for the very same reason that we wish to keep them, and would like to have more of them. The folly is immeasurable that would have us export our labor without getting back an exchange for it.

A Copperhead paper suggests that the Freedmen's Bureau "is a National Boarding-School for niggers!" Considering the amount of rations distributed to "refugees," we should rather think it was an almshouse for the whites.

A Union newspaper desires to know why it is that, if we want the President to declare justice to the negro in Virginia, we do not insist upon his doing the same justice to the negro in Ohio and Illinois. The cases are not parallel. Virginia went from the Union, and is now in a condition of treason. We must insist upon her purification before we ask for her companionship. One of the terms is Emancipation, another should be Manhood Suffrage. If Illinois and Ohio secede, we shall insist they receive the treatment that we would administer to Virginia.

DEATH OF MADAME KOSSUTH.—The wife of Governor Kossuth, the illustrious Hungarian patriot, died on Sept. 1, at Turin, of the illness from which she has been suffering for years. On account of her failing health, her husband several years ago, repaired with her to Italy, where she has since been cared for by him with the most exemplary devotion. Madame Kossuth, at the time of her death, was 55 years old. Her remains are to be conveyed to Genoa for interment by the side of her only daughter who died a few years ago. Kossuth has during the last few years lost several of his nearest relations, and the death of his wife leaves him nearly alone. The millions of his countrymen who still cherish his memory as of old, and of friends and admirers in other countries, will feel the deepest sympathy with the intrepid, noble hero in his recent sore trial.

FROM THE MISSOURI TO THE PACIFIC..XIII.

Portland, Oregon—How it was Named and How it Looks—Gold Currency—Newspapers—Incidents of Frontier History—Self-Government Among the Pioneers—Negroes—The Beaver Coin—Early Commerce—Voyage Around the World by a Ship of the Hudson Bay Company—The Company's Enormous Claim Against the United States—Resources and Development of Oregon.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Monday, July 24, 1865.

We found this a pleasant, straggling, growing city of 5,000 people; fronted by the smooth, glassy, transparent river, broken just above by an island of vivid, drooping foliage; inclosed on the three land sides by an amphitheater of smooth, symmetric hills, covered with tall, dark pines. At the wharves, half a dozen river steamboats, several sailing vessels, one just from the Sandwich Islands, and the great ocean steamer Sierra Nevada. On the lower, business streets, ample brick blocks; further back, the graceful, new Presbyterian church, and other buildings for school and worship; then spacious frame dwellings, stone-colored, verandahed, and half hidden by foliage; finally an irregular fringe of little cottages and rough cabins scattered far up among hill-side stumps. The Stars and Stripes everywhere flying; streets filled with busy, intelligent faces; fine horses, with graceful carriages trotting up the macadamized road along the river toward a delightful suburban resort known as the White House. Driving is the pastime of the Pacific coast, and horseflesh its ruling passion.

New-England and New-York are largely represented, for emigration goes due west with unerring precision unless diverted from its parallel by some exceptional influence like the early excitements of California and Kansas. Portland—growing, enterprising and intensely loyal—is a worthy young sister of her beautiful namesake on the coast of Maine. ...

FROM TENNESSEE.

Facts and Figures from the Freedmen's Bureau—The Irrepressible Negro.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 10, 1865.

It has been and is the custom with a class of *quasi*, would-be philanthropists, to ask with an air of well-feigned sympathy, in view of his transposition from Slavery to Freedom, "What shall be done with the negro?" or, to put it in strictly "democratic" parlance, "What's to be done with the nigger?" If ever the question was pertinent, which is not at all probable, it is now, at least, fast losing its significance, for the object of sympathy himself is proclaiming, in a fashion which cannot be misunderstood, that, if only allowed the opportunity, the *nigger* is well able to take care of himself. Let me give you some facts and figures, for which I am indebted, in part, to Gen. Fisk of the Freedmen's Bureau, and partly gathered from personal observation.

And first, at a time the most inauspicious imaginable—with society, both black and white, more or less in confusion and chaos; industry, to a great extent, drooping and paralysed; a bitter prejudice among loyal and disloyal cherished against him, as being the supposed cause of the war; and laboring under the disadvantage of being required to bear all the burdens of citizenship, while being denied the privileges extended to such—under all these adverse influences, the negro has triumphantly established not only his capabilities to be self-supporting, but his claim to all the rights and immunities of citizenship. Let us see. There are, to-day, 273,000 negroes in Tennessee (I take it for granted that, in this matter, other States do not differ materially from this), and out of that large number there are not one thousand depending on benevolent agencies for support.

...

TROUBLES IN THE STATE—GOV. BROWNLOW.

...

The services of Parson Brownlow, a few years back, can never be overestimated, and I am willing to accord him the full meed of praise. Now, however, his peculiar talents are altogether out of place, reconstruction being the order of the day. If it was at all convenient for the Government to strike up a war with Maximilian, it might not be a bad thing provided such men as Brownlow could receive fighting appointments. In the work of pacification he is as much out of his element as a fish out of water. Latterly, a large number of returned Rebels have been killed in East Tennessee, and others driven away. Maybe they deserved all this, but it would certainly redound more to the credit of East Tennessee and the Governor of the State, if a different state of affairs prevailed. Apart from these outrages affairs are progressing steadily while a rush of Northern immigration is spreading over the State. There are several matters of minor interest I must postpone to another letter. T. A.

WESTERN STOCK GROWING....I.

Durham and Devon Stock—Blue Grass—Milk Cows—Which are Best—Raspberries and Cream—Feeding Cream to Hogs—Southern Illinois Cows—The Secret of Successful Stock Growing.

From Our Special Correspondent.

DONGOLA, Union Co., Ill., Aug. 2, 1865.

Every reader of THE TRIBUNE, when looking at the list of fat cattle for sale in the New-York market, is surprised that so many more are reported from Illinois than from any other State. I propose to give an account of the manner these cattle are raised and fed, and I shall treat on stock in general. In obtaining the information, I have visited some of our best stock-farmers, and traveled many miles, both by rail and across the country.

DURHAM STOCK.

Central Illinois is a belt 150 miles wide, stretching from the Mississippi to the Indiana State line. Here are the large stock farms. Many of the most enterprising of the early settlers were from Kentucky, and ...

...

It will not follow from this that in warm climates good wine grapes or other choice fruits will not grow. The truth is, such climates are quite favorable for fruit, but the fruit has more acid. I have said before that the Southern people crave and require more acids, and that they greatly need good vinegar, and seldom have it. Vinegar was in the rations of a Roman soldier.

To my eyes the light of day along the lake shore is little more than a bright glimmer. For weeks the grapes struggle in a chilly and raw atmosphere. There is always a breath from the blue lake. While the grapes are maturing under these apparent disadvantages the acid is changed into sweet. Shakespeare says, "Sweet are the uses of adversity." N. C. M.

CLEVELAND GRAPE WINE.

Visit to a Wine Cellar—The Percentage of Wine and Acid in different Grapes—20,000 Gallons of Wine made in One Year—German Grapes and Wine Compared—Cleveland Grapes sent to Germany—Cleveland Grapes Superior to Cincinnati Grapes—Fruit and Wine in Cold and Hot Climates.

From Our Special Correspondent.

DONGOLA, Union Co., Ill., Aug. 13, 1865.

At Cleveland I called on the editors of *The Ohio Farmer*, who make a sharp agricultural paper. ...

MARRIED.

ALLEN—REMINGTON—In Providence, R. I., on Thursday, Sept. 14, 1865, at the Richmond st. Church, by the Rev. Mr. Richardson, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Thurston of Fall River, Mass., Henry Allen, (late) Lieut.-Col. 17th Conn. Infantry, to Fannie youngest daughter of Joseph Remington, of Providence.

BAKER—CLARK—At the residence of the bride's father, Sept. 14, by the Rev. J. E. Earl, Isaac V. Baker, jr., to Laura D., daughter of Andrew Clark, all of Comstock's Landing, Washington Co., N. Y.

BOLTON—JOHNSON—At Grace Church, West Farms, N. Y., on Thursday Sept. 14, by the Rev. Washington Rodman, Rector, Mr. Thomas Bolton, jr., of Westchester, N. Y., to Miss M. Fannie Johnson of Bath.

BROWN—DEWITT—On Wednesday, Sept. 13, at the residence of the bride's parents, Youngsville, Sullivan Co., N. Y., by the Rev. Ralph Bull of West Town, Orange Co., the Rev. Walter S. Brown of Bethel, to Miss Jenat G. DeWitt, daughter of George G. DeWitt, esq.

BROWN—MERRITT—At Port Chester, N. Y., in the Episcopal Church, on Wednesday, Sept. 20, by the Rev. Sam'l Hollingsworth of Portchester, Alfred Brown of Toledo, Ohio, to Almira, second daughter of Chas. B. Merritt of Port Chester, and grand-daughter of the late David I. Burger of New-York. No cards.

Toledo papers please copy.

EARLE—CASS—At Elmira, N. Y., on Tuesday, Sept. 19, by the Rev. Dr. Kellogg, Brevet Capt. Madison Earle, 12th U. S. Infantry, to Frederica Adelaide, daughter of John Cass, esq.

HOYT—HOWE—In South Salem, Westchester Co., N. Y., by the Rev. A. L. Lindsley, Seth S. Hoyt of Katonah, N. Y., to Hannah, daughter of Jeremiah Howe, esq., of Westchester.

RUDD—FULLERTON—On Thursday, Sept. 14, at St. George's Church, Newburgh, by the Rev. Dr. Brown, Rector, Erastus B. Rudd of this city, to Augusta, only daughter of William Fullerton, esq.

SMITH—ADEE—At New-Paltz, Ulster Co., N. Y., on Tuesday, Sept. 5, at the residence of Deyo DuBois, esq., by the Rev. P. Peltz, Allan T. Smith, jr., of New-York, to Miss Elizabeth B. Adee of New-Paltz.

TIFFT—UNDERWOOD—On Wednesday, Sept. 20, at Utica, N. Y., in the Church of the Reconciliation, by the Rev. D. Ballou, A. H. Tifft of New-York, to Ella R. Underwood of Utica.

TOMPKINS—PORTER—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Tuesday, Sept. 19, Mr. Elihu L. Tompkins, to Harriet A., youngest daughter of Capt. G. T. Porter, all of Greensburgh, N. Y.

DIED.

BLISS—Suddenly, at North Granville, Washington Co., N. Y., on Saturday, Sept. 16, 1865, Frank Harris, infant son of John and Fanny E. Bliss, aged 13 months and 12 days.

BUGBEE—At Manhassett, L. I., on Wednesday, Sept. 20, Ella, infant daughter of the Rev. G. F. and Mary A. Bugbee, aged 6 months and 5 days.

CLARK—At Piermont, on Monday morning, Sept. 18, Josephine Curtis, daughter of Ella M. and L. Gaylord Clark, in the 21st year of her age.

...

The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 28, 1865.

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These are barely living prices at the present cost of Paper, &c., with Gold at a premium of 36 to 37 per cent. We will thank our friends who may see fit, to aid in extending our circulation, whether in consequence of this reduction or otherwise.

To Advertisers.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE has a circulation larger than that of any other newspaper, and a large proportion of its subscribers take no other journal. The space in this sheet allotted to advertisements is necessarily limited, so that each has the advantage of being easily seen, and all are generally read with as much interest as news-matter. There is—as those who have tried it know—no advertising medium in the country so cheap, because there is none so profitable, to the advertiser. The paper circulates among the industrial and thrifty classes—the Farmers, Manufacturers, Merchants and Mechanics of the country—and is carefully read by their wives and daughters. It is safe to say that each advertisement in it is read every week by not less than half a million of the most intelligent of the people. He who makes his business, his merchandise or his manufactures known to this immense number, scattered all over the loyal States, cannot fail to do so to his own manifest and great advantage.

Advertisements on the fifth page $1 50, and on the eighth page $1, a line.

FIGHTING AND FARMING.

A regenerated Republic must eat. After a desolating civil war, which had well nigh ruined the agriculture of Italy, the old free yeomanry being almost extinct and the land in the possession of great proprietors who were also slave-holders, Virgil, at the request, it is supposed, of Augustus, wrote his "Georgics," to quicken the interest of the Roman people in the production of grain, to diffuse a taste for country life among the patricians, and to create nurseries for veteran soldiers whose idleness might jeopard the quiet of the empire. It was an expedient worthy of a great and accomplished prince, but it presents an example which in modern times, we fear, can hardly be followed. There have been many English imitations of "the Georgics," such as Dyer's "Fleece" and Grainger's "Sugar Cane," but we do not believe that the finest possible poem on the cultivation of cotton, would now in the least stimulate the production of that staple. We have, however, something better than verses for provoking an interest in agriculture; and the stout, prosaic farmer, who never read a poem in his life, understands the beauty of premium pumpkins and the profit of prize potatoes. We have the State Agricultural Fairs; and we have what, perhaps, are better still—the County Cattle Shows. There is a tendency in some parts of the country toward permitting these to degenerate into mere meetings for horse-racing—a tendency which we hope to see wholesomely and speedily checked. Farmers need horses for the plow and the field, and not for the trotting wagon and the race-course.

Rome took her great man from the plow, and made him dictator—we must now take our soldiers from the camp and make them farmers. Gen. Hooker, who is popularly supposed to have as much "fight" in him as any man who ever scented saltpeter, said the other night at the fair of the American Institute, that he was most anxious to get back to the vocation of farming, in which he was always "the most contented and happy." We trust and believe that the General is not our only Cincinnatus. We know that thousands upon thousands of our brave soldiers will return gladly to the pruning-hooks and the plowshares. The country relies upon them now not less than she did when they were confronting the serried ranks of Rebellion—relies upon them to fight famine, to keep down prices, to make homes contented and happy, to preserve other departments of production in good heart, and to so increase the wealth of the land that payment of our debt will not press hardly upon the poor and industrious. The first necessity of society is to eat. There is no public delirium so dangerous as that proceeding from public hunger. When men talk of peace they always couple plenty with it; and so we have the fine scriptural antithesis to which we have just alluded, of swords and spears, of plowshares and pruning-hooks. The great question of Slavery or Freedom now before the country has, it is true, its moral, its clearly ethical aspects; but in the minds of most men, it is chiefly a question of production; for if it could be beaten into the brains of all doubters, that emancipation will not bring pauperism and famine and famine-prices at the South, we should hear no more scriptural sophistications of the problem. Now, any man who produces so much as a potato in any part of the country helps us toward that condition in which we shall not be tempted by selfish wants to require more of the freedmen than can be reasonably expected of them. Men grow hard and selfish as they grow hungry; and with anything like public distress, or the continuance of the present prices, the public ill-humor will be sure to vent itself upon the colored man, and the whole question of treating him with the commonest kind of justice will become complicated. It is easy to see how this may lead to faction, and to countless political follies. The country needs a long season, not merely of repose, but of recuperative industry and production. Mines, manufactures, commerce, will do much, but successful, steady, intelligent agriculture more than all; and without this, money is useless, and trade and productive labor are almost impossible.

Gen. Hooker made a very pertinent remark when he said at the American Institute, "You don't want me to talk of war, nor of politics, nor anything else of that kind. You want me to talk of the wealth, the prosperity and glory of this country. When I have seen what there is in this room I will talk to you as long as you want to hear me." We are often charged by foreign critics with long, loud and continuous boasting; but so far as our own observation has extended, self-laudation is by no means a characteristic of the United States. Something of the kind is sometimes heard in France, and now and then a faint whisper of the sort in England. Our "glory" at least is safe, if hard and successful fighting constitutes "glory;" but "wealth and prosperity" will constitute the coolest possible "glory," if they save every human being within our borders who is able and willing to work from hunger and nakedness. A great portion of the world is groaning under physical evils which are solely occasioned by bad government, which are diabolically cruel and foolishly unnecessary. To rescue a continent from such a fate, as we shall if we are true to ourselves, will be to introduce a novelty into history, at which we may well be a little complacent.

THE RIGHTS OF LABOR.

Miss Anna Dickenson is a public lecturer. We are not among the admirers of her discourses nor of her most characteristic views; but we do profoundly honor the courage and self-poise which have enabled her to strike out for herself a path to self-support and competence which detracts nothing from the opportunities of her sisters, born, like herself, to the common heritage of poverty and labor. Hence we most intensely loathe and reprobate the spirit which instigates such paragraphs as the following from *The* (Ohio) *Lorain County News*:

> SILVERY.—Some one has called Miss Anna Dickenson a silvery-tongued orator. The College Societies Library Association have found out what that means. She offers to come to Oberlin this Winter and lecture one evening for $200. Two hundred dollars for one hour's talk! That is just three dollars and thirty-three and one-third cents per minute. As "silvery" as it well could be in this age of greenbacks.

Let us look a little first at the facts in the case:

Miss Dickenson lives in Philadelphia, between four and five hundred miles from Oberlin. It is a pretty fair week's work for her to leave home, travel by honest daylight to Oberlin, lecture there, and return, at a cost, including wear of clothing, of hardly less than $50. And then, she ought to devote not less than a month to study, thought and preparation, to qualify her for giving such a lecture as Oberlin can afford an evening to hear. So that, in fact, instead of paying her "three dollars and a third per minute" for her lecture, what she asks is not a hundredth part of that.

But we do not rest the case on the fact that her charge is reasonable. We place it distinctly on the ground that she, like every other worker, has a right to whatever remuneration her abilities and services will command. There are lawyers who will gladly undertake for $100 an important litigation for which other lawyers would charge $5,000; and sad experience has often proved the former much the dearer. And Miss Dickenson as a lecturer is better worth hiring at $200 (simply as a business venture) than many others at $10 who would gladly lecture for nothing.

If Signora Squallini were wanted to sing, or Mlle. Taglioni Tightfit to dance, or Miss Lucille Weston to play, at Oberlin or elsewhere, no one would expect her to do it for a penny less than the most her talents and popularity would command. Why should she? And, if Miss Dickenson can employ her time elsewhere to greater profit than to lecture at Oberlin for less than $200, why should she lecture there for less? Can any one tell?

"Isn't she a *philanthropist?*" some one sneeringly asks. We really don't know. We never heard her say that she is or is not. In her three lectures to which we have listened, she stood up stoutly for justice to all—not for philanthropy. And if philanthropy means working for half price, we don't believe she lays any claim to it. If she does, *we* don't.

The editor of *The Lorain County News*, we presume, lives by his own talents and exertions, such as they are. He ought, therefore, by interest and instinct, to be on the side of Labor—to affirm and defend its right to full and fair compensation. He ought to insist, with us, on every one's receiving for any labor or service all that it will bring in the world's open market. Why should he take the wrong side of this great question? He wrongs himself with every one else who honestly works for a living, by seeking to expose Miss Dickenson to odium for asking for her services all that they will command.

Even if the lady is unwise in fixing the price of her lectures, she has a perfect right to be unwise, and to lecture 10 times per annum for $200 rather than 100 times for $50. By so doing, she affords a better chance to other lecturers, possibly more needy than she is, and does something toward upholding the dignity and rights of Labor. When poorer and more dependent than now she refused to teach and went hungry, rather than accept half the price paid to men for services no better than her's. We presume she is acting on the same principle now.

If Miss Dickenson should, by asking too much for her services, remain unemployed, and so become a pauper and a public charge, the public would have a moral right to interfere and insist on her going to work at something for the means of paying her way. If she were to head a mob about the doors of lecture-rooms where cheaper lecturers were employed, and attempt by menace and violence to silence her rivals or deprive them of hearers, the police would be obliged to take her in hand. But, so long as she does nothing of the sort, such paragraphs as that quoted are grossly impertinent and censurable.

"Isn't a dollar too much for two hours' work sawing a load of wood?" queried an employer. "Sah," replied the Ethiopian professor of the manly art of wood-sawing, "I charge fifty cents for the sawing, and fifty more for the *know how.*" That colored gentleman had an appreciation of right and justice far transcending that evinced by the Editor of *The Lorain County News*.

THE ALABAMA CONVENTION.

Following the example of Mississippi, the Constitutional Convention of Alabama has passed an ordinance abolishing Slavery, and declaring the act of Secession null and void. As in the case of Mississippi, which was fortunate enough to have a Presidential benison pronounced on its labors, the action of Alabama is intended to make a basis for its readmission. There is joy over this repenting sinner; somewhat more, it seems to us, than the occasion calls for or justifies. We have yet to see in any of the insurgent States a disposition to do any but the most indispensable acts of loyalty. It may be said that the perfect approval which the President bestowed on Mississippi removed all inducement for any State to do more than Mississippi had done. That is so; at the same time it would be impossible for any State to do less than Mississippi or Alabama. The spirit in which the act has been performed is, therefore, quite as important as the act itself, for the real question to be settled when the States present themselves to Congress as petitioners for admission to the House and Senate, is whether they come with loyalty in their hearts as well as loyalty on their lips.

Indications of the feeling which pervades the State may be found in the proceedings of the Convention—in the debates quite as much as in the votes. It need not be supposed that the measures of constitutional amendment were adopted without discussion. The discussion was spirited and far from harmonious, and the reason why the final vote was so nearly unanimous was simply that both sides agreed on the necessity of a policy which to one of them, at least, was extremely repugnant. There were two reports before the Convention. The majority report declared Slavery abolished—pure and simple. The minority report declared it abolished provided the Supreme Court should sustain the Emancipation Proclamation. So far as the reports go, they show that the majority of the Convention would have clung to that slender chance of postponing emancipation, could they have cherished a single hope of getting recognition in Congress after such a declaration.

The leader of the conditional emancipationists was the Hon. Alexander White. We find his speech reported at length. He was the author of the proposition to refer all questions of abolition to the Supreme Court. He did not hesitate to declare his reasons frankly. "The effect of the ordinance of the Committee," says Mr. White, "precludes all hope upon the question of Slavery by our own act." The little atom of hope that might rest on a possible decision by the Supreme Court that the Emancipation Proclamation was unconstitutional, Mr. White would still cherish. At any rate he would not have Alabama do or say anything that could seem like abandoning Slavery voluntarily. "If Slavery is abolished, as gentlemen say it is, then it is the act of another, and not our act, and hereafter when the accumulated evils that this measure will bring shall press our people to the earth, we shall have the consolation of not having in any way been accessory to it." He would even close his ears to the suggestions of expediency, and will acknowledge no necessity for a return of the State into the Union. "It is said that we must get back into the Union. That is the clap-trap by which the people are deceived." It is something more than clap-trap: it is "precipitation." Mr. White has the extreme frankness to say:

> "We were precipitated out of the Union with reckless audacity and wide-spread ruin. It is now proposed with trembling timidity that we shall precipitate back into the Union, *to be followed by consequences still more fatal because more universal*, more lasting and equally vital in their character. I opposed the one with all the energy of an earnest and thoroughly aroused nature, down to the last moment of its accomplishment, *and with like earnestness I shall contend against the other.*"

One reason why Mr. White and his friends might be willing to stay out in the cold a while longer is that there are a number of dreadful people in the Union known as Radicals. These Radicals, it appears, are not ready to see the Union restored "as it was;" they prefer to see it restored, as Ward Beecher says, "with all the modern improvements." We don't know whether we are Radicals or not in Mr. W.'s view, but we clearly are in favor of improvements. "Internal improvements" was a good old Whig doctrine, and we are not ashamed to go for them still. But Mr. White has an idea that magnanimity is the particular panacea for all general ills, at present, and his idea of magnanimity seems to involve an unlimited admiration for the confession—implied, not expressed—of Alabama that she has been whipped! And we are inclined to agree that there must be something to account for such feelings as find vent in this outpouring:

> "All hostile demonstrations on our part have ceased. Even tens of thousands of youthful but veteran soldiers, who scarcely know any other vocation than war, or any other companionship than that of the camp, who undismayed have so often mingled in the terrible hailstorm of battle, and stood undaunted in death's wildest carnival, have turned to peaceful pursuits of private life. No mutiny, no outbreak, and scarce an act of violence within the limits of our State! Resistance has ceased on the part of our people, and all are awaiting the restoration of our political relations and a renewal of those bonds of fellowship which once held together a united and a happy people."

We can scarcely deny that the refusal of those "Radicals" to join in adulation of the way in which Alabama has thrown up the sponge, is unaccountable. But Mr. W. is not without a way of accounting for it:

> "The agitation of the negro question has elevated them to power, and they are determined to continue that agitation to preserve power. It is to them the breath of life—withdraw it and the party dies. They declare that they have only half done their work when they have freed the negro. They say they must now go on and place him on a social and political equality with the white man. He must minister in our pulpits, sit on the judge's bench and in legislative halls, vote at the polls, sleep under our roofs, eat at our boards, mingle in our social intercourse, and marry our daughters!"

The rhetorical climax is worthy of all admiration, but we should have been ever so much more obliged to our [illegible] but stopped to inform [illegible] who [illegible] that design [illegible] those awful things [illegible] consolation in the fact that th[illegible] North wh[illegible] from [illegible] "Who a[illegible] the friends of [illegible] been faithful to our political pledges and adhered to our political principles would have saved us in 1860—the Northern Democracy. After four years of separation—four years of national suffering and calamity—four years of battle and bloodshed—when the clash of arms has ceased, and the clouds that intervened and obstructed our vision have passed away, we behold still proudly floating, amid the ruin and desolation of war, the banner of the National Democracy."

Perhaps it is not worth while to follow Mr. White much further in his flights. Our excuse for accompanying him at all is that he utters the sentiments which the Convention, though heartily sympathizing with them, judged it prudent to suppress when it came to voting. The speech may be taken as a sample of what may be heard on the stump, if the Convention submits, as it should, its work to the people of the State for ratification or rejection. We deem it of vital consequence that a frank expression of the opinions and feelings of the people who will shortly be asking admission to Congress. In that view, Mr. White's speech is worth more than a dozen acts which the Convention passes as measures of expediency.

FENIANISM.

We are told that an organization, formidable in point of numbers, exists in the United States, whose object is to liberate Ireland. These people are known as the Fenians. There are said to be [illegible]50,000 of them in America; 200,000 in Ireland, and 5,000 in the British army. Their treasury is reported to contain eight millions of dollars. In one county of Ireland we are told that there are fifty thousand of those sworn "soldiers of the Irish Republic." Nay, further, we are assured that negotiations are pending for the purchase of eight ocean steamers, each warranted to carry one thousand men, with the certainty, almost, that the purchase will be made before the 1st of October. Still more, we are informed that there have been immense purchases of arms from the Government by parties who are supposed to be identified with the Fenians, within the past fortnight, and that propositions for further purchases are now under consideration. As the final and startling climax—"the sum total of the whole"—it is whispered, on the housetops, that one of the bank-note companies of New-York is now engaged in engraving bonds for the new Irish Republic.

If all this be true, then there is little doubt that a scheme is on foot to precipitate the Irish people at home into an armed contest with England. It is reported from Dublin that the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland on the 5th instant proclaimed what is equivalent to martial law over the counties of Tipperary, Limerick, Cork and Kerry. By this proclamation he can now proceed to seize all arms to be found in those counties, arrest all suspected parties, search every dwelling and institute the curfew.

This is the Irish situation at the latest dates. It seems to be expected that the money to drive the English forces out of Ireland can be raised in the United States, and we hear that a tax of $20 per head has been levied on the Fenians of this country.

There are various questions involved in this project, which it might be profitable for our adopted fellow-citizens to study; but we will content ourselves to-day with presenting the physical aspect of the movement. We presume that no one believes that England would not resist any dismemberment of her empire with her "last dollar and her last man;" and while we will not dispute that there are Fenians who firmly believe that they would die in the last ditch rather than yield after they have once taken up arms, we will assume that the same laws will decide this impending conflict that have settled every other contest since men first fought in battle.

It is undoubtedly true that in all moral, intellectual and scientific struggles, "one with God is a majority;" but it is equally true that in physical combats Providence always favors the heaviest battalions. The reason is obvious. Morality, Philosophy and Science can afford to wait—"the eternal years of God are theirs"—but military conflicts are necessarily sharp, short and decisive. A McClellan, indeed, may make numbers useless, and a Napoleon may in some degree compensate for inferiority of force by a skillful use of it; but the stupidity of the one and the genius of the other are nevertheless subject to the general rule that two are greater than one.

No one doubts the bravery of the Irish; in our ranks and in the Rebel army it has been conspicuously displayed; but, on the other hand, the valor of the English is equally incontestible. We will assume that they are man for man on an equality as antagonists; and how stands the fight? Ireland in 1858 was estimated to contain a population of 6,013,103; a decrease of 540,188 since 1851. Between 1841 and 1851 there was a decrease of 1,600,000 souls, owing mainly to a famine and an enormous emigration. It is certain that the present population of Ireland cannot exceed and probably is less by some hundred thousands than 6,000,000 of souls. England and Wales in 1851 contained an aggregate population of 18,004,551, and in June, 1857, the estimated population gave 19,304,000. England had increased and Ireland had decreased. As between England and Ireland, therefore, the proportion stands as 6 to 20; in other words, in order to gain her independence, every Irishman must fight and whip three Englishmen. But counting in the Scotch, of whom, in 1861, there were 3,061,251, the demands on Irish valor become somewhat excessive.

Let us look at "the situation" in a tabular form:

England and Scotland have, souls	22,365,251
Ireland has	6,000,000
Which leaves, after every Irishman shall have kilt one Saxon dead entirely, still left to slaughter	16,365,251

As Jeffrey said of Wordsworth's Excursion, "this will never do."

This may seem a heartless way of treating the grievances and hopes of a great people—for with all their faults the Irish are a noble race—but it is a cruelty which we have no desire to share to buoy up our Irish fellow-citizens with unfounded hopes. England can afford to spend as much as we have spent in maintaining her Union, and she will do it, too, while the relative strength of the contending parties in such a contest w[illegible] render it far shorter and more [illegible] secessionists than ours has been.

The Protestant population of Ireland would fight to a man for the Government, and a considerable proportion of the Catholics, also, would side with the Unionists. This division in the ranks of the Irish would make a force of four to one pledged to stand by the present state of things.

But while, in point of numbers merely, the contest would be a hopeless one from the beginning, there are other causes which would vastly increase the power of the Government. First, the power of the nation—financial, military, naval—all the uncounted accumulations of treasures, stores, guns, and other material of war—all are in the hands of the English authorities. The Irish are neither drilled, nor armed, nor rich, nor united. Suppose even that the American steamers landed, "each with a thousand men," what would that force amount to in a serious struggle? The Black Warrior or the ordinary war vessels of the English Navy would sink or capture them, or blow them into fragments; and the invaders would be mercilessly overpowered and annihilated. It is worth remembering by enthusiasts who may dream of joining such expeditions, that, in the first place, they would be outlawed if they ever sailed—which is extremely improbable; that England has a fleet that is not celebrated for its inactivity, and that the favorite British method for suppressing insurrections is not by conciliation, but by blowing the rebels from the mouths of cannon.

This whole project is [illegible] that it may seem to deserve a derisive paragraph rather than a calm discussion, but when we remember the folly of the Secessionists, who did not count the cost nor reckon up the figures before they began their war, but were allured by the beckonings of Hope only, we cannot safely rely on common sense to defeat the failure of the preliminary movements of the Fenians.

THE MISSISSIPPI FREEDMEN.

The official report of Col. Thomas, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for Mississippi, makes no secret of the alarm which the proposed reorganization of the Rebel militia by Gov. Sharkey causes among the negroes and the loyal whites of that State. The plans of the [illegible] can[illegible] be executed. Following to some extent Sherman's system in Georgia, Col. Thomas [illegible] contemplated distributing lands in small lots to the negroes, but abandons his purpose. "It will require a force to execute," says Col. Thomas, "and a military force to protect the freedmen during their leases." Nor is it merely with reference to their property that the Freedmen are alarmed. Their personal safety has been precarious enough during the occupation of the State by the National forces. Under a State Militia, they look forward to a renewal of the horrors of a slave system. "The organization of the militia in this State," is Col. Thomas's testimony, "has created a greater panic among the Freedmen than any action of the Federal or late Confederate authorities. . . . . I have no idea that the Freedmen will remain quiet laborers in the cotton fields. They are excited and partially armed. They have some idea of what war is. They certainly know all about Slavery, and have no idea of returning to any such condition. That collisions will occur, that a disturbed state of society will be the result, there is no question."

This is the testimony and the judgment of an official who is on the spot, and by his relations to the Freedmen abundantly qualified to judge. The opinion of Gen. Slocum was the same. Gen. Schurz, sent by the President expressly to examine into the workings of his Reconstruction experiment, was of the same mind. Gen. Osterhaus, commanding in Central Mississippi, gave the same testimony. On the other side is nobody but Provisional-Governor Sharkey, surrounded by officers whom he reappointed from the Rebel State Government, and by a life-long devotion to Slavery unfitted to judge fairly of the freedmen if not [illegible]disposed to give them a fair chance in freedom.

We find a confirmation of this testimony in a private letter published in a Western paper, from a prominent citizen of New-Orleans, who has lived 15 years in Louisiana. He writes: "No Union man, that is to say, no man approving the war for the salvation of the country, is safe in that State. . . . The negroes are shot down wantonly every day in all parts of Mississippi, and no one is punished, or even arrested for it. Perhaps things will come out all right, but I confess I do not see the way. The Union men are not only quite discouraged, but greatly alarmed. Any one who knows anything of Southern society and the spirit of Secession must understand that the snake is scotched not killed." And this writer goes on to say: "I anticipate something like this: the horrible treatment of the freedmen by the infuriated Rebels will ere long produce its natural fruit, Retaliation; and then a war of extermination upon them." This is not a picture to regard with complacence. Our earnest hope is for a peaceful settlement at the South on such terms as shall give equal right and equal security to whites and blacks. But it is only too plain that for the present the United States forces must serve as police for the States. Gov. Sharkey's militia, said a dispatch the other day, refuse to organize under the Stars and Stripes. Only the State flag, the same that flew during the Rebellion, is good enough for them to fight under. Are such men to be trusted with the military control of the State? They are the men who, as disbanded Rebel soldiers, have committed the most dreadful atrocities on the freedmen—will they be safe guardians of those same freedmen when reorganized and flying a State banner?

The Richmond Times insists that "we must adopt plans for bringing in emigration generally, for it is quite evident that the negroes do not mean to work. Some other labor must therefore be procured, and that at very short notice, or this country, the noblest the sun shines upon, will become a wilderness like Jamaica." We have not heard of any negro refusing to work. Most certainly there are ten white men fed by the Government as paupers for one negro. The difficulty of *The Times* is not that the negro refuses to work, but that he will not work for the white man. Nor do we blame him. Let the white man work for himself. The negro will not bother him.

The allusion to Jamaica gives us an idea of Southern argument. That island is in a great part controlled by negro labor, and instead of being a "wilderness," has more wealth, more real happiness and prosperity, a greater number of small, well-tilled farms and comfortable homes, and more generally diversified intelligence than proud Virginia with her chivalry and her tournaments. Of Jamaica we shall speak again. Before the war it was said that a Virginian would, any day, rather fight than work. The war has cured their fighting propensities, but has, certainly, not improved their working powers.

If the stories that come from East Tennessee are correct, then by all means the Administration should look to that community. "Old Rebels and young ones," says Brownlow's paper, "who took a leading part in hunting down the loyalists, imprisoning, starving, or murdering them, *have been spotted, and, in defiance of 'amnesty,'* are being held *fearfully responsible* for their crimes. Some of the most prominent *are being killed every week*. Cox, a malignant Rebel and spy for Longstreet, *was shot in Knoxville* the other day, by a young man whose father had been one of his victims." Upon this, Brownlow's paper says, "While we *regret the necessity* of such occurrences, society will suffer but little by dispatching such characters as Cox." All this shows a deplorable state of feeling in East Tennessee, cruelty, brutality and meanness. Whatever oppressions may have been committed by the Rebels when in power, it is certainly degrading for any Union community to imitate them. We have had great sympathy for the people of East Tennessee. We have been called upon a hundred times to shed tears over their persecuted loyalty, and they have had a good share of tears—but if this brutality continues, we shall feel that all sympathy has been misplaced. Let us have an end of the Rebellion and its vindictive memories.

A "healthy" loyalist named Pendleton has been making a speech in Virginia. He was once an Old-Line Whig. He had been opposed to Secession. Now he wants to go to Congress. In his speech occurs this pleasant and pathetic passage: "Four Yankee Generals—Wadsworth, Morrow, Robinson and Rice—camped on my place for five months, Winter before last; and, although I don't exactly believe in special providences, the fact that three of them fell dead at the Wilderness, the day after they crossed the Rapidan, looked like a special dispensation in my behalf." This stamps Pendleton as being about the "healthiest" loyalist we have seen yet. Send him to Congress.

The colored people of Louisiana are taking an orderly and practical method of testing their claims to citizenship. During the past month a register of all qualified voters has been made, an election has been held for delegates to a State Convention, and that Convention is to select candidates for Congress. This action is based on the claim that the colored citizens are the only loyal majority of the State, and that if Louisiana is to be recognized, the loyal citizens constitute the State, and are entitled to recognition. Suffrage is denied them by the State authorities—if anybody knows who the authorities are. Hence they propose to ask Congress whether it prefers that loyal blacks or disloyal whites should control Louisiana.

The Trial of Wirz.

The Wirz trial was continued on the 21st instant. J. Burns Walker testified that Howell Cobb delivered a speech at Andersonville in which he said, among other things, that he was sorry any prisoners had been captured, and he should hang every prisoner if he had his own way. As to those captured, he said he would treat them well, at the same time pointing meaningly to the grave-yard. In his speech Howell Cobb referred to President Lincoln, and said: "If President Lincoln ever gets me he will hang me, and if I ever get President Lincoln I will hang him." Ambrose Spencer testified that he heard Gen. Winder say: "I am going to build the pen so as to destroy more damned Yankees than can be destroyed at the front;" Gen. J. H. Winder always swore when the name of Andersonville was named; the witness described him as bereft of feelings of humanity—in fact, a brutal man; when benevolent Southern ladies offered to alleviate the sufferings of the prisoners, Winder and Wirz accused them of being traitors, and threatened to outrage them if they persisted in their humane efforts. A Rebel surgeon testified that his wife raised contributions and sent them to the Andersonville prisoners. In reply to a request for their distribution among the prisoners, Gen. Winder exclaimed: "Every damned Yankee sympathizer and every damned Yankee ought to be sunk into hell;" when the train came down with Confederate soldiers, the provisions were distributed among them, and the ladies returned to their homes. Charles H. Russell was recalled, and related two instances of cruelty by James Duncan, a Rebel in charge of the distribution of bread in the Quartermaster's Department; a prisoner stooped to pick up a crust, when Duncan jumped from the wagon and kicked him three or four times; the man died several days thereafter in the stockade; another poor fellow, who asked for bread, was similarly treated by this same Duncan. The witness was asked if Duncan was now in court; he responded in the affirmative and pointed him out. Duncan, after standing up to show himself, was requested to take a seat. The Court informed Duncan that he must remain in the room. Other witnesses were examined, and the Court adjourned.

The most important testimony adduced before the Wirz court-martial on the 22d instant was that of Drs. F. S. Hopkins and G. L. Rice, two of the Rebel medical men who were on duty at the Andersonville prison hospital. Dr. Hopkins read a report on the condition of the prison and hospital, which he had prepared and submitted to Gen. Winder, after receiving instructions to make a complete inspection. He found the causes of the great mortality and the alarming prevalence of disease to be the crowded state of the pen, the absence of proper or sufficient food and medicine and all facilities for cleanliness, want of wood, water and clothing and of shelter from heat and cold, and the filthy and poisonous condition of the prison. Dr. Hopkins suggested remedies for all these evils; but no attention was ever given to his report. An order of Gen. Winder to Dr. H. was submitted, showing that the Richmond authorities were cognizant of the evils, and that Winder had authority to abate them. The Dr. said it was the implicit confidence Winder had in Wirz which caused the horrible state of things to exist. Dr. Rice gave evidence in regard to the terrible

condition of the prison-pen, and the dying of men from starvation, cold, hunger and other causes. The testimony of other witnesses to the same effect was also taken. The proceedings were closed amid a somewhat exciting scene. Wirz, who, owing to his weak condition, has for some days past reclined on a couch while in the court-room, was requested to rise for the purpose of being identified by a witness who had been testifying to cases of murder and brutality on his part. When the witness said "That is the man," Wirz glared at him fiercely and made efforts to contradict him, being silenced with difficulty, and was so overcome by his excitement and passion that he sank exhausted and almost lifeless. Measures were immediately taken to resuscitate him, the court adjourned, and the room was cleared of spectators. It is thought that the accused cannot live to see the conclusion of the trial.

On the 23d inst., a few additional witnesses were examined, testifying to further cruelties and sufferings endured by the Andersonville prisoners, and the Judge Advocate announced that the case for the prosecution was informally closed, the privilege being reserved to examine witnesses who may be found touching new matter, and to introduce documentary evidence showing the connection of the Richmond authorities with the atrocious treatment of captured national soldiers. Mr. Baker, counsel for Wirz, then requested of the Court an adjournment till Oct. 3, and proceeded, in a speech of considerable length, to present his reasons for asking the favor, the condition of his own and his client's health being among them. The Court, after deliberating with closed doors, decided to grant no further delay of the proceedings than till the 26th inst., and adjourned till that time.

On the 26th inst., after an examination of several witnesses for the Government, the Judge-Advocate announced that he was ready for witnesses for the defense to be called. Previous to the commencement of their examination a colloquy of considerable length took place between the Judge-Advocate and other members of the Court and the two gentlemen acting as counsel for the accused, in regard to the secret conveyance by one of the latter, Mr. Schade, of letters and money to Wirz, and letters from him to his wife, in violation of the prison regulations. Mr. Schade said that the letters were perfectly innocent, and that he would produce them in court, and that the money was to buy food for the accused, with which he said his keepers did not properly supply him. This latter statement was contradicted by the Judge-Advocate and Mr. Baker, the other member of Wirz's counsel, and the Court ordered the matter to be investigated.

Fathers Hamilton and Whelan, Catholic priests, who officiated among the Andersonville prisoners, and Col. Fannin of the 1st Georgia (Rebel) Reserves, who was stationed at that post, were then successively examined for the defense. They simply testified that they were not cognizant of the outrages sworn to by the Government witnesses.

On the 27th inst., during the examination of Col. Fannin for the defense, the Judge-Advocate objected to a leading question, and after a long debate it was decided that the question should be reduced to writing. Mr. Baker then waived the question. A communication was read from the Superintendent of the Old Capitol Prison, stating that the only restraint put upon Wirz was that placed on his liberty, and such precautions as precluded his committing any injury to himself. The letter delivered unopened to the wife of Wirz by his counsel was then read. It was simply a domestic missive. After a warning from the Court in reference to the delivery of sealed letters from the prisoner, several witnesses were examined for the defense. The evidence generally tallied with that of the prosecution in reference to the Andersonville outrages, but [illegible] responsibility on Wirz's superior officers. The Court then adjourned.

Our City Officials—Gov. Fenton Decides the Question of Jurisdiction.

ALBANY, N. Y., Wednesday, Sept. 27, 1865.

At noon the New-York City officials under charges of malfeasance in office with their counsel being present in the Executive Chamber, Gov. Fenton said he had given the question of jurisdiction careful consideration, and his Secretary would read the conclusions he had come to upon the subject.

The Secretary read, as follows:

The objections to the Governor's jurisdiction, and the arguments on both sides have been carefully considered by me, and I am clearly of the opinion—first, that the Constitution and the laws have conferred upon the Governor full jurisdiction in these cases. Second, that the investigation may be heard before me. Third, that the testimony taken before me may be reduced to the form of affidavits and sworn to, as the power is expressly given by the laws to the Governor to administer an oath, whenever an affidavit is required in any proceeding before him.

While, therefore, I feel bound to hold that the Governor has the power to remove in these cases, I am equally bound by a sense of duty to individuals holding high offices, by my duty to the public, and by my own position, not to exercise the right except upon clear, positive and undoubted proof of the charges preferred.

The convenience and propriety of conducting an investigation in New-York was then suggested by Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Brady, and being admitted by the other side, the Governor said he would hold it there, commencing next Tuesday, at noon, in the Governor's Room, at the City Hall.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

Democratic State Convention—No Excitement—The Course to be Adopted.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WORCESTER, Wednesday, Sept. 27, 1865.

The Massachusetts State Democratic Convention meets in this city to-morrow. For the first time in the history of the Democratic party hardly a delegate has arrived; no preliminary meetings or caucuses have been held.

The policy is to keep the party alive by renewing last year's nominations—Henry W. Paine of Boston for Governor—in the faint hope of catching a stray member of Congress next year.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Proceedings of the Convention—The Vote on the Slave Clause of the New Constitution—Basis of Representation—What the State Has Suffered.

The Charleston papers of the 23d inst. have been received.

The following is the clause of the Constitution as adopted by the Convention by a vote of 98 to 8:

"The slaves in South Carolina having been *de facto* emancipated by the action of the United States, neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime (whereof the party shall have been duly convicted), shall ever be reëstablished in this State."

An ordinance to repeal the ordinance of secession was then ratified.

At the session of the 22d a vote was taken on the proposition to make the basis of representation of the State rest upon the whole population, irrespective of color, and it was rejected by a large majority, leaving the clause as reported by the Committee, which makes the white population alone the basis of representation.

A correspondent of *The Charleston Courier* says: "The late struggle has unquestionably entailed upon us and our posterity a long train of evils. We are now only entering upon the threshold of a penal experience which will be protracted into coming years. The loss of the public records of the State may be classed among irreparable disasters.

"In this particular South Carolina has greatly suffered. The State records and other papers of importance are gone forever. Some of the districts, Clarendon for example, have had the entire contents of the district offices destroyed. Titles, deeds, wills, judgments and decrees have disappeared in the flames of war. How much of confusion, how much of litigation, how much of perplexing embarrassments, and perhaps of injustice and fraud, may not all this involve!"

A Reign of Terror in Tennessee—Guerrilla Outrages and Murders.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Sept. 27, 1865.

A gang of thirty or forty guerrillas near Springfield, Robertson County, yesterday commenced indiscriminate robbery and murder upon the residents in that locality.

James J. Payne was killed, his house robbed, and his family outraged at Adams Station on the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroad. They plundered all whom they caught.

[illegible] Dorsey was hung to a tree and then dragged on the ground until one of his eyes was torn from its socket. William Adams was severely beaten by the robbers.

The exact number of the band is not known. It is believed that Harper, who has for some time past been in this vicinity, is their leader.

FROM MEXICO.

Recent Military Operations—Inducements to Emigration—Railroads in Progress—Protest of the Merchants of Matamoros to Gen. Steele.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MEXICO, August 12, 1865.

News from Sonora is that the evacuation of that State by Juarez was caused by the insubordination of his soldiers who refused to serve him any longer. Gen. Pesqueira, who is in command of Hermosillo, was abandoned by his men; out of a garrison of about 1,000 soldiers, 250 alone consented to remain with him. The City of Oposura, in the northern part of Sonora, had pronounced for the empire. The French prisoners of marine, and the soldiers of the Algerian tirailleurs, who were held captive in that city, have recovered their freedom.

The band of Dario Garza, 150 strong, has been routed near Montemorelos by Lieut. Tenboy of the French army, and lost 40 men and all its horses. The band of Cavaola was surprised near Garcia and beaten by Lieut. Golstein, commanding the counter-guerrillas. Cavaola left 20 dead on the battle-field, several horses, saddles and caissons. The inhabitants of Teran, against which these bands intended to operate, organized themselves into a sort of militia, and have, by their bravery, contributed to repulse and defeat them. The *Gaceta* of Monterey, which relates these facts, says that the principal causes which have encouraged the guerrillas to commit their depredations were the indolence of the population and their reluctance in defending themselves; but that as soon as the former understand that the spirit of the population has changed, and that they are now disposed to oppose a strenuous resistance to their plundering expeditions, they will be discouraged and give up their adventurous undertakings. In this way the country will be rapidly delivered from the bands of robbers who are actually attempting to lay it bare, and peace will soon be restored.

The Mexican General Quiroga, who has shown himself a strong and faithful defender of the Empire, has been intrusted by Col. Jeanningros, now in command of that Division, with the task of raising a contingent, and of coöperating with the French in the pacification of the country. The old fortifications of Monterey have been repaired, and new ones are in progress. That city is supposed to be in position to repulse all the attacks of its enemies.

Letters from Tampico announce that the main road leading from the latter city to Tampico is to be permanently watched by French troops. It was said, also, that the main forces of Juarez, under command of Gen. Mendez, amounted to about 1,000 men, who were at the last date located in the hacienda of the Panocha, District of Escandon. According to the last account, Mendez had lost an arm in his encounter with the Imperialists. Twenty-six of his wounded had arrived at Victoria with the main army, whose command had been transferred to Canalis and Hinojosa. The Imperialists, concentrated at Tancasnequi, had not yet moved, for want of means of transportation; but their occupation of Hermosillo indicates clearly that this obstacle had been removed, and that the campaign had commenced more vigorously than was generally expected.

The *Semanario* of Guanajuato records the successes recently obtained in the Department of San Luis by the French troops upon the forces of Escobedo. Escobedo, it will be remembered, had invaded the village of Santa Maria del Rio, with about four hundred men, when he was overtaken by a portion of De Courcy's column, and driven from the place. The officers of Escobedo, who [illegible] jewels and all kinds of valuables, dropped the fruit of their pillage and fled in haste to the mountains. The rural population of that district came to the assistance of the French, and pursued the invaders for several hours, taking and killing a few of them. On that occasion, a single plantation, the hacienda of Ojo Ciego enlisted, armed and equipped forty men and delivered them to the French.

Gen. Douai has arrived at Queretaro, on his way to San Luis Potosi. He was warmly welcomed by the civil authorities of that city, who hoped that he would soon succeed in pacifying the whole of that region. Gen. Lamadrid was also the object of much attention. The latter goes to Tamaulipas, whose command has been intrusted to his care.

In the District of Toluca the guerrillas continue to commit depredations. On the night of the 4th instant they attacked the hacienda of El Rio and destroyed it. The same night they robbed several houses in Almaya, taking away the horses and cattle they found in their way. They did not, however, enjoy the fruit of their rapines long. Commander Monos overtook them and shot two or three of the leaders. Guerrillas have also appeared in Campeachy and Carmen. Some of them who were hid in the bushes shot Capt. Desa at the moment he was leaving his gunboat to go on land. The paper which relates this fact complains bitterly of the guerrillas of Ionata, and deplores their obstinacy in persevering in their depredatory course, justly observing that being powerless in obtaining a single triumph, they ought to give up their roving expeditions, which can bring to them neither honor or profit.

The Government is actively engaged in obtaining lands from the wealthy landed proprietors of the country, for the purpose of transferring them to the emigrants who have either landed in Mexico, or who contemplate going thither. The Minister of the Interior has addressed a circular to the Prefects of the departments, advising them to invite the owners of haciendas to yield to the State, on conditions advantageous to the emigrants, a portion of the land not under cultivation. In doing this the Government does not pretend to deprive the real estate owners of their legitimate rights. It leaves them entirely free to exact such conditions as they like. It will see that these conditions should be fulfilled, and to this end, acts as an agent between the immigrants and the proprietors. At the same time the latter are advised that the Government asks for the lands at its disposal, from 50 cents to $1 50 an acre, according to the value of the land and the number of acres bought. This circular, which is followed by the decree requesting the Minister of the Interior to give a complete list of all disposable property, and an account of the lands put at the disposal of the Government, every 15 days, has been attended by excellent results. Several land owners have come forward and offered extensive tracts of land, either as a gift, or at a very moderate price. The Government has now in its hands as much land as may be wanted by the emigrants.

The great railroad which is to unite Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, was progressing rapidly, notwithstanding the rumors that the company of Messrs. Smith, Knight & Co. would not indemnify the proprietors for the lands appropriated to the use of the road. Eight thousand wheelbarrows had just been landed at Orizaba for the service of the company. Mr. Tenza, the agent of Knight & Co., has been intrusted with the task of valuing the indemnity to be granted to the land owners. Another railroad is to be established in Sonora by Mr. Nolf, who is to be assisted by several European and California capitalists.

The depredations of Cortinas, who, as it is well known, carries the fruits of the plunder he makes on the Mexican border into Texas, have caused a great number of the residents of Matamoros, among them some Americans, to address to Gen. Steele the following protest:

GENERAL: The undersigned, representing different nationalities, residing and doing business in Matamoros, trusting in the desire for the prosperity of the frontier, which cannot but animate a public functionary, respectfully present the following:

This community, as well as the whole country around, suffers incalculable damage, directly and indirectly, from the suspension of different sorts of industry, of commerce, of agriculture, of navigation, and of travel by land. This suspension is due to the security and protection which was given within your lines to bands of armed men who, under the pretext of waging a civil war, perpetrate the vilest outrages by pillaging personal property and assassinating innocent travelers. In calling your attention to these facts, we do not wish to enter into any question of neutrality or belligerent rights. We wish not to stigmatize even one of those who, because they find themselves in the limits of your jurisdiction, pretend to hoist the banner of a government. Our protest is simply against the acts of those who disturb the public tranquillity and interrupt the ordinary course of industrial and commercial affairs in the country; who are permitted to pass into the State of Texas and find an asylum there from punishment. We need not and would not say who they are, but the protection granted to bands who call themselves legitimate may induce, and certainly in some measure induces them to pillage and assassination under cover of others who are responsible for their acts. But if there is no better reason for withdrawing from them privileges which cause such evils, we should like, General, that such crimes should be the object of your attention. Our liveliest desire is that the armed bands who have found a shelter in Texas and brought upon us unheard-of calamities, should be punished or prevented from injuring us any longer.

Doubtless it was considerations of this kind which inspired the Canadian authorities in their conduct respecting the St. Alban raiders. We have ascertained that the doctrines maintained on that occasion by your Government have your approval, and that you feel disposed to apply them in the present instance to those who have renewed on the Rio Grande the massacres and plunders of the St. Alban raiders.

Common rumor says that an expedition is ready to leave your shore in view of attacking a convoy to this place, so that we feel authorized to inform you that it is the property of private men of business in this city, some of whom are Americans and citizens of the United States. Is it possible, General, that the property of Americans who trade with Mexicans should be pillaged by marauders equipped and organized under the flag and protection of their own country? We have the hope and confidence, General, that your well-known reputation for justice and humanity will be further enhanced by your decision in this matter. Trusting in the realization of so desirable a result, we have the honor, General, to be your most obedient servants.

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The Coming Attack Upon Matamoros—Cortinas in the Traces—Liberal Resources—The Staff of Life—Probable Continuance of the War—Chihuahua the New Capital—The Situation Critical.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MATAMOROS, Sept. 7, 1865.

The entire force of the Liberals lying above the San Juan river, has been put in motion, but what their plans are is not known yet. The plan may be to attack this place at once, or to operate in the State of New Leon, which lies to the west of this place.

Cortinas, after a good deal of insubordination, has been forced into the traces, and is now acting as if in a proper spirit, and with the intention to do some deed of note. To-day, he crossed from the left bank of the Rio Grande with his command, estimated at 400 to 500 men, and three rifled guns—those delivered to him some time ago, by order of Gen. Steele.

I think that an attack will be made upon this place within three days, and that, if any other movement is made, it will only be as a feint. By a night march the Liberal force could change the direction of its movement, and, at break of the next day, be not far from the real point of attack. In fact, the Liberals *must* take this place. Its money could refill the army chest, and it would be a river port of entry, from which a [illegible] income could be derived from duties.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The ways and means of the Liberal Government are, of course, very small. The ways are to levy requisitions for all that is wanted. As to the means, they are the small amount of duties that may be collected at Camargo, with any sums that may be derived from the sale of lands within the line of territory still held.

Live stock is still plenty on the upper parts of the Rio Grande, and if it is wanting on the one side it can be got from the other—Texas. Corn meal makes the bread eaten, and on these two things the Liberal forces are mainly fed. Along the lines of march a fresh section of country these men can pick up vegetables, which gives them a little change of diet.

It is seen [illegible] the officers and men who stand by their colors. This payment does not take place often, as may be imagined, and, in fact, the forces have to trust to luck for a *few* dollars now and then; but withal, the spirit of many of the men is strong, and their activity untiring.

HOW LONG THE LIBERALS CAN HOLD OUT.

As long as the French force in this country is not greater than it is, a sort of war can be kept up by the Liberal Government, for the extent of territory is so vast that the enemy can only hold the important points and cannot spare men to act in the field. They can only make sallies from their posts and withdraw to them when they are in danger of being taken by a body of men coming from another direction; so the Liberal columns can range through the country, and they do so.

The enemy, then, cannot put down the war, but *want of means* may. Men will not long hold together, and bear hardships, who see that they have nothing to gain by it. Hope can keep them together for a time, but not a long time. It is likely that the Liberals can hold out, with some aid, for 12 to 18 months longer.

WHAT THEY WILL DO.

When the order came out here to discharge the United States troops not necessary to maintain quiet in Texas, it threw a gloom over the spirits of the Liberals, for the order showed that there was to be no war made in their favor; and before it came they felt sure of being aided in that way. After the gloom of the news had passed off, the leading men considered the best thing to be done, and they argued that if the United States did not see fit to go to war at this time, they would at another, for the reasons against that step which now exist would, by the effect of time, be removed. These reasons are the state of the South, and that of the finances. The question then arose in what time could the Republic get over these difficulties, and it was thought that in 18 months or 2 years, it would be safe for it to go to war. The resolve, therefore, of the Liberals was, and is, *to continue the war in the best way they can.*

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT

is far away up in the North. It is at Chihuahua, a town of about 12,000 inhabitants, and the capital of the State of that name. This point was selected for its safety, and for the nature of the country, which is hilly, and therefore affords many positions for defense against an enemy.

As long as the seat of Government can be held, the Government will exist, and there will be just cause to continue the war. It is safe for some time to come—safe until the French can extend their posts and send a column of 6,000 to 8,000 good troops against it, which they cannot do until they are reënforced from home.

ITS APPROACHES

are from the State of Durango, and from the Rio Grande. The latter way is the only one now open to the Liberals, for the enemy now hold the main roads in Durango, and it is necessary to go up to Camargo, and then take a road passing through the State of Coahuila. The way lies over a desert, and the distance is great.

Chihuahua is about 400 miles from Camargo, and 530 from this point. It will be seen, then, that

COMMUNICATION

with the seat of Government is by no means easy, and can only be had at long intervals. It is some time since anything has been heard from Chihuahua, and the generals in command of the forces in this and the contiguous States are in ignorance of what is going on at the Capital.

If it is safe, it is also nearly cut off, by the nature of the country and distance, from communication with the forces which the Minister of War, Gen. Negrete, ought to direct, and which are, therefore, left to themselves to act as they see fit.

The situation of the Liberal party is certainly very critical, and I cannot help thinking that 10,000 fresh troops would destroy the last semblance of a Government.

This place is in a state of some suspense at the coming attack, but the garrison, under Mejia, is on the *qui vive.* Y. C.

FROM VIRGINIA.

Congressional Candidates—Their Views—Christian, Douglass and Curtiss—State Rights Defended—A Meeting to Sympathize with Jeff. Davis Forbidden.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sept. 27, 1865.

Richmond and Fredericksburg papers of today have been received. The majority of the forty odd candidates for Congress in Virginia, appear to be remarkably outspoken in the avowal of their opinions.

The Fredericksburg Ledger gives an abstract of the views of the candidates from the Fredericksburg District, of whom there are three, Messrs. Christian, Douglass and Curtiss, and all of whom addressed a meeting at Lancaster Court House. Mr. Christian discussed the question of eligibility; he spoke of his efforts in favor of the Union as a Bell and Everett elector in 1860, of his foresight of the evils of secession and disunion, and of the warning which he gave the people then. He spoke of his devotion to Virginia, of his services in the South during the war, how he did all in his power to sustain the State and Confederate Governments during the struggle through which we had just passed. He quoted the Constitution of the United States to show he was not disqualified by anything he had done. He spoke of the test oath passed by Congress in 1862 as unconstitutional, and thought it would be repealed.

Mr. Douglass stated that he believed in State rights as the great fundamental principle of our Government; declared that he was an original Secessionist; showed that Secession was not the work of the politicians, but the spontaneous uprising of the people, who forced the Virginia Convention, composed more than two-thirds of Union men, to carry the State out of the Union at the time they did.

He also spoke of his eligibility, and showed that he stood on the same platform with all the other candidates, except Mr. Curtiss, none of whom could take the test oath.

Mr. Curtiss next addressed the people. He had always been a Democrat of the strictest sect; he had always been opposed to the heresy of Secession; he voted in the Convention at Richmond in 1861, and voted that the ordinance of Secession, but under the instructions of the people had voted for its ratification; voted at the polls against it, and had always opposed [illegible] since the days of nullification in South Carolina.

The Lynchburg Virginian says: We are requested by Mr. Curtiss to say that under general orders issued at [illegible] some time since, the meeting proposed to be held [illegible] this morning to make arrangements for getting up a petition to the President in behalf of Mr. Davis, cannot be allowed. It will, therefore, not be held. The General appreciates the natural sympathy felt by the people of the South for Mr. Davis in his misfortune, but does not think it prudent that public meetings [illegible] his interest, or for other purposes calculated to excite and inflame the feelings, be held; besides, he acts under orders which are imperative.

The Test Oath—The President's Wishes.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 27, 1865.

THE TEST OATH—WHAT THE PRESIDENT WISHES.

A letter was received, addressed by some of the citizens of Charlottesville, Va., to President Johnson, prompted by the difficulties, which surround them in relation to the approaching Congressional election. They appeal to him for counsel and advice as to their proper course of action.

Being wholly uninformed as to whether the test oath will probably be repealed or modified so as to admit Southern members, they have thought it possible that he might enlighten them on the subject. They say their main purpose is to pursue that course which will be most likely to sustain him and his policy in the administration of the Government. The Attorney-General, to whom the letter was referred, replies that he is instructed by the President to say he has no means of knowing what Congress may do in regard to the oath, about which they inquire, than any other citizen; but it is his earnest wish that loyal and true men, to whom no objections can be made, should be elected to Congress. This, Mr. Speed says, is not an official letter, but a simple expression of individual opinion and wish.

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[Advertisements.]

WESTERN INSTITUTION OF EASTMAN NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, CHICAGO, ILL.—This Institution to be under the Principalship of Prof. E. P. Eastman, opens Oct. 3. The following is the published programme for the Inaugural Exercises:

Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 3, 2 p. m., Students, Graduates, and Faculty will form in front of Main College Building, and march to the Hall, where interesting exercises will take place.

Tuesday evening, Oct. 3, the Hon. Horace Greeley of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, will address the College at Crosby's Opera House. Geo. W. Bungay, the poet, and author of "Sketches of Eminent Men," will read a poem on the same occasion. The Band of the College will furnish the music, and the programme has been selected expressly for the exercises.

On Wednesday evening, the 4th, the Grand Concert by the Cornet and Orchestra Band of the College, will take place at Crosby's Opera House. See programmes.

Thursday evening, the 5th, President H. G. Eastman, LL. D., of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., will address the Institution.

Friends and Patrons of the College in the West, are invited to be present.

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5,000....107¾	5,000....90	200.2d call.108¼
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76,000....108	5,000....103	200....s30.113
5000..small.106	American Gold.	500....113¼
U.S.6s 5-20c,nw.	10,000....c.144¼	300....113½
15,000....106¼	Phœnix Bank.	300....b30.114
30,000....106½	35....95	1,600....114
U.S. 5s, 10-40 cp.	Canton.	200.2d call.113¾
25,000....94¼	50....41	Mich. Central.
Treasury N.7.30s,	100....41¼	500....112
1st series.	100....b60. 41	Mich.So. & N.I.
3,000....99¾	200....41½	600....69¼
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30,000....98¾	Central Coal.	200....s30. 73
NY.7s,Bounty L	100....61	1,500....73
5,000....108	800....61¼	400....72¾
Tennessee 6s.	200....s30. 61	400.2d call. 73
5,000....82	Quicksilver.	Chicago & N.W.
1,000....82½	100....48½	300....28¼
Virginia 6s.	Consol. Coal,Md	Chi.&N.W.pref.
5,000....61½	100....45	1,000....62
5,000....61¾	American Coal.	500....62½
No. Carolina 6s.	200....76	Clevo. & Toledo.
9,000....81	400 2d call. 77	500....108
Missouri 6s.	Western Un.Tel.	200.2d call.108
14,000....77½	150....74¼	Chicago & R. I.
13,000....77¼	300....75	400....112½
Mo. 6s, P.R. iss.	Mariposa.	150....112½
5,000....78½	100....12½	200.2d call. 112
California 7s.	N. Y. Central.	300....112¼
9,500....116	500....91	200.2d call. 57½
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150,000....28½	300....88⅞	Pitts.,F.W.&Ch
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5,000....108	Cumberland prf.	600....70
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4,500....107¾	Quicksilver.	200....b30. 70
US.6s,5-20c,new	100....48¼	Clevo. & Pitts.
5,500....106¼	200....s30. 48	200....73
Treasury 7 3-10s,	Central Coal.	200....73¼
2d series.	200....61½	Chicago&N.W.
2,500....99¼	800....61¼	300....28¼
15,000....99	200....61¼	300....b30. 28⅜
3d series.	Hudson River.	Chic&N.W.prf.
10,500....98¾	500....109¼	300....63¼
Missouri 6s.	Reading.	700....63¼
5,000....77¾	500....114¼	100....s30. 62¾
10,000....78	200....114¼	Clevo. & Toledo.
Ohio & Miss.cer.	600....114¼	500....108¼
50,000....28¼	Mich. Central.	Chicago & R. I.
50,000....28¾	100....115	400....112
Mariposa.	100....114¾	300....112¼
200....12½	100....114	P.,Ft.W.&Chic.
American Coal.	Alton&T.Haute	500....99¾
200....77½	100....36	500....b30.100

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27—P. M.

Gold opened at 144¼, sold as high as 144½, and closed at 144.

The Kangaroo took out $300,000 in bars to-day. The Boston ship took no specie.

Government stocks are without material change. Border State stocks steady. The miscellaneous shares are more active. Canton sold as high as 41¾. Anthracite Coal stocks are strong; Reading selling at 114¼. Fancy Coal stocks are supported with much difficulty. Cumberland sold at 46¼, but was not sustained, having no buyers outside the clique manipulating them. Railway shares were steady, and in some cases higher. Fort Wayne was strong under its continued ten per cent dividends. Michigan Southern was also firm, and in demand for cash and on sellers' option. Erie was steady. Reading was sold after the call in large amounts, but the market took all offered readily. At the public Board the prices were firm. Michigan Central rose to 114¼, and none offered.

At the Second Board the market was very strong. Michigan Southern was the most active stock, and after the call sold at 70¼. Rock Island, Reading, and Cleveland and Pittsburgh, were in good demand, and closed firm at quotations. Delaware and Hudson Coal sold at 146, an advance of 2 per cent. Reading sold in large blocks at 114¼, and closed at 114. The market closed excited, but generally strong. The closing prices were: New-York Central, 95¼; Erie, 88; Hudson, 110; Reading, 114¼; Michigan Central, 114; Michigan Southern, 70; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 73¼; Cleveland and Toledo, 108; North-Western, 28¼; North-Western preferred, 63¼; Fort Wayne, 99¼; Canton, 41¼; Cumberland, 46¼.

Money is easy on call at 5@6 per cent, and the moderate amount required by stock houses is obtained with great facility. In commercial paper little is done under 7 per cent, and first-class names are quoted 7@8, and fair at 9@12 per cent. In some quarters fears are expressed that Secretary McCulloch has some project on foot by which a dear money market may be created. These fears will be lessened by an examination of the condition of the Treasury. The balances to the credit of the departments are large, and the currency receipts ample, but he has, unfortunately, a demand loan hanging over him, and upon an active market for money on call, at 7 per cent, he would be required to pay them. A permanent contraction of the currency, desirable as it would be, is not within the immediate control of the Department. A violent panic could be created, but it would be of no lasting benefit, and probably will not be made, as the comfortable working of the Treasury demands an easy money market until its call loans are provided for.

Freights are quiet. The engagements to Liverpool are 24,000 bushels Corn at 4¼d; 500 bales Cotton at ⅝d.; 400 bales do at 9-32d.; and per steamer, 7,500 bushels Corn at 5½d. The charters are: a British ship from St. John to Liverpool, with Deals at 80s., and a brig to Rio with 1,700 bbls. Flour at 90c. gold.

It is stated, by parties well informed, that the miners are getting to work again generally, and that low prices may be expected for coal.

The following shows the exports (exclusive of specie) from New-York to foreign forts, for the week ending September 26, and since the beginning of the year:

	1863.	1864.	1865.
For the week	$3,236,900	$4,597,504	$3,898,529
Prev. reported	127,444,090	161,657,536	114,908,834

Since January 1. $130,742,990 $166,175,040 $117,201,363

At Boston money is in moderate demand on call at 6 ℔ cent. Discounts of prime commercial notes are made at 7 and 8 ℔ cent. The rates for the lower grades are from 9 to 12.

N. Y. Wholesale Prices of Country Produce.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, 1865.

[Expressly for THE N. Y. TRIBUNE by our own Reporter.]

The following are the current rates of articles in good condition, as sold by commission houses at wholesale. Shippers receive 5 to 10 ℔ cent less, deducted for commissions, beside freight and other charges.

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans are quiet at quotations, and peas are nominal. We quote:

Beans, pea, and medium, prime, ℔ bush	$1 50 @ $1 60
Beans, kidney, ℔ bush., prime	1 75 @ 1 90
Beans, marrow, prime	1 75 @ 1 90
Beans, inferior	62 @ 1 25
Peas, Canadian, ℔ bush	1 30 @ 1 35

BUTTER.

The butter market is quite unsettled to-day, with large receipts, and many lots have gone into the cellars for want of purchasers at the asking prices. There is a decline of 1@2c. ℔ ℔ on State firkins, and the feeling is weak. Speculators who paid a high price in the country, and got up a great excitement among the farmers, are doing all they can to "bull" the market, or, at least, prevent a decline; but it now looks as though it would be impossible for them to do so, as the large arrivals of to-day, and free receipts for a day or two to come, before the thing can be checked by interested parties, will throw much more butter on the market than the local trade can use, and prices must decline 5@7c. before European shippers can take hold. We do not anticipate a heavy decline, but all agree that it has been ruling higher than circumstances would warrant, and the wonder was that a reaction did not sooner take place. Orange County pails still bring 53@50c.; River pails 46@52c., but a good lot of Delaware County firkins was offered at 43c. without takers. The receipts of Western butter are light, much of this class finding a Southern market down the Mississippi. Prime State firkins are generally selling at 45c. to-day. We quote:

State, firkins, prime, ℔ ℔	42 @ 46
State firkins, medium, ℔ ℔	40 @ 42
Pennsylvania tubs and pails	35 @ 40
Middle and Southern Ohio	30 @ 33
State Tubs, Welsh, good to choice	32 @ 42
Chicago, Wisconsin, &c., firkins, ℔ ℔	32 @ 34
Western Reserve, prime	34 @ 36
Low Grade Western Butter	30 @ 32
Canada tubs and firkins, fine ℔ ℔	36 @ 40

CHEESE.

The foreign markets are less favorable for shippers and very little cheese is being sent abroad just now. European buyers cannot pay much over 16c. for Factory except it is fancy, but for the home trade there of small size bring 16½@17c. Farm dairy, 16@16½c. The English, a good Southern and West India demand for Small dairy, some of which is selling as high as 22c. Small "Nutmeg" cheese at 25c. occasionally. We quote:

Connecticut English Dairy, prime, ℔ ℔	20 @ 21
Connecticut English Dairy, medium	17 @ 19
Factory, Prime, ℔ ℔	16 @ 17
Factory medium	15 @ 16
Farm Dairy, Prime, ℔ ℔	15 @ 16
Farm Dairy, medium	14 @ 15
Pineapple, Conn., ℔ ℔	25 @ 28
Pineapple, Chenango, ℔ ℔	18 @ 23
Goshen, Skim Milk	12 @ 16

EGGS.

Eggs are scarce and higher, selling at 30@32c., the former at the mark, and the latter to count out, or loss off. We quote:

State and Pennsylvania, good marks	30 @ 31
Western and Canada, ℔ doz., good order	29 @ 30
Egg Oats, ℔ bush., good	40 @ 45

FRUITS AND NUTS—DRIED.

Apples continue to advance, and very few are on the market at any price. Some fine State quarters are held at 15c. We quote:

Apples, good State, ℔ ℔	13 @ 14
Apples, Western, ℔ ℔	12 @ 13
Blackberries, ℔ ℔	23 @ 25
Cherries, pitted, ℔ ℔	35 @ 38
Cherries, pits in, ℔ ℔	10 @ 12
Chestnuts, ℔ bush	$9 @ $10
Hickory Nuts, ℔ bush	$3 @ $4
Peaches, unpealed ℔ ℔	15 @ 18
Peaches, Virginia, pealed ℔ ℔	20 @ 25
Peanuts, ℔ bush	$3 00 @ —
Plums, ℔ ℔	30 @ 32
Raspberries, ℔ ℔	30 @ 35
Whortleberries, ℔ ℔	15 @ 18

FRUITS AND BERRIES.

Peaches are so nearly done we drop quotations. Those in to-day sold at $2@$3 50 per basket. One lot of Cranberries was sold at $8 per bbl., but good high colored Jersey berries are selling by the single barrel at $14@$15. Grapes have been doing well, but Isabellas are plenty to day and go off slower. We quote:

Apples, common, ℔ bbl	$2 00 @ $3 00
Apples, good, ℔ bbl	4 00 @ 5 50
Cranberries, Western, ℔ bbl	6 00 @ 9 00
Cranberries, Eastern & N.J. ℔ bbl.	10 00 @ 14 00
Grapes, Isabella, common, ℔ ℔	8 @ 10
Grapes, Isabella, fine, ℔ ℔	12 @ 15
Grapes, Catawbas, ℔ ℔	14 @ 16
Grapes, Delawares, ℔ ℔	20 @ 30
Pears, common, ℔ bbl	3 00 @ 5 00
Pears, Seckel, ℔ bbl	12 00 @ 15 00
Pears, Duchesse, ℔ bbl	12 00 @ 15 00
Quinces, ℔ 100	1 00 @ 2 00

LARD AND TALLOW.

Lard, Country, ℔ ℔	27 @ 31
Rough Fat, ℔ ℔	10¼ @ 11¼
Tallow, Western, ℔ ℔	16 @ 16½

MEATS.

Pork is scarce and very high. We quote:

Beef Sides, ℔ ℔	11 @ 15½
Beef, Fore Quarter, ℔ ℔	9 @ 13
Beef, Hind Quarter, ℔ ℔	14 @ 18
Veal, Carcases, ℔ ℔	16 @ 22
Mutton, Carcases, ℔ ℔	8 @ 13
Lamb, ℔ ℔	10 @ 16
Pork, Carcases, ℔ ℔	17½ @ 18

HIDES, SKINS AND FURS.

We quote:

Badger, each	25 @ 1 00	Marten	1 50 @ 8 00
Bear, each	$10 00 @ 20 00	Mink, dark	3 00 @ 10 00
Beaver, blk ℔ ℔	2 50 @ 4 00	Mink, pale	1 50 @ 7 00
Beaver, pale ℔ ℔	1 00 @ 2 50	Muskrat	15 @ 30
Buffalo Robes, No. 1		Opossum	10 @ 25
Split, each	$10 00 @ 15 00	Otter, North'n	4 00 @ 10 00
do. Whole	15 00 @ 20 00	do., Southern	2 00 @ 6 00
Calf, gr'n, ℔ ℔	20 @ 25	Raccoon, N'th'n	50 @ 1 00
Cat, house, ea.	10 @ 25	do., Southern	20 @ 75
do., wild, each	25 @ 1 00	Sheep&Lambs.	1 00 @ 1 50
Cattle, green, hides, ℔ ℔	8 @ 9	Skunk, Striped	10 @ 30
Deer, Wel.dr'd	50 @ 60	do., Black	37 @ 75
Fox, Red, each	1 50 @ 3 00	do., White	8 @ 10
do., Gray	25 @ 1 00	Wolf, Minn, ea.	3 00 @ 4 00
Fox, Silver	$8 00 @ 40 00	Wolf, Prairie, ea	1 50 @ 2 00

POULTRY AND GAME.

Poultry is lower now that the Jewish holidays are over. Ducks sell best; turkeys slow. We quote:

Spring Chickens, ℔ pair	1 00 @ 1 25
Chickens, small, ℔ pair	75 @ 1 00
Ducks, live, ℔ pair	75 @ 1 50
Fowls, live, ℔ pair	1 25 @ 1 50
Fowls, live, ℔ ℔	21 @ 23
Fowls, dressed, ℔ ℔	26 @ 28
Geese, live, ℔ pair	2 00 @ 2 50
Turkeys, live, ℔ ℔	20 @ 22
Turkeys, old, fine live, ℔ ℔	21 @ 23
Turkeys, dressed, ℔ ℔	24 @ 28

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes are higher on account of the busy season among farmers, who have not been digging for a week past. It is expected that they will recede again. Cabbages, Squashes, and Turnips, are also higher. We quote:

Cabbages, per 100	3 00 @ 5 00
Cucumber Pickles, ℔ 1,000	3 00 @ 3 50
Garlic, ℔ 100 bunches	4 00 @ 5 00
Onions, red, ℔ bbl	1 75 @ 1 75
Onions, ℔ 100 strings	2 50 @ 3 00
Potatoes, Long Island, ℔ bush	50 @ 62
Potatoes, Mercer, ℔ bbl	2 50 @ 2 75
Potatoes, Buckeye, &c., ℔ bbl	1 50 @ 1 75
Potatoes, Peachblow, ℔ bbl	2 00 @ 2 25
Potatoes, Va., sweet, bulk, ℔ bbl	3 00 @ 3 50
Potatoes, Del., sweet, in bbl	3 00 @ 4 00
Potatoes, N. J., sweet, ℔ bbl	3 00 @ 3 50
Pumpkins, cheese, ℔ 100	5 00 @ 8 00
Squashes, Boston Marrow, ℔ bbl	1 25 @ 1 50
Tomatoes, ℔ bush	87 @ 1 00
Turnips, Russia, ℔ bbl	1 00 @ 1 12

SUNDRIES.

We quote:

Beeswax, pure, ℔ ℔	48 @ 50c.
Beeswax, impure, ℔ ℔	25 @ 30c.
Cider, ℔ gal	20 @ 25c.
Broom Corn, new, ℔ ℔	16 @ 20c.
Feathers, Live Geese, ℔ ℔	81 @ 81 10
Ginseng, ℔ ℔	80 @ 85c.
Malt, ℔ bush	$1 30 @ $1 60
Vinegar, ℔ gal	22 @ 30c.
Honey, Clover ℔ ℔	30 @ 35c.
Hops, prime, old, ℔ ℔	15 @ 40c.
Hops, prime, new, ℔ ℔	50 @ 55c.
Hops, common, ℔ ℔	15 @ 30c.
Hops, heated, ℔ ℔	5 @ 10c.
Hoops—Hickory and oak, per 1,000:	
14 feet Hoops	$55 @ $65
12 feet Hoops	50 @ 55

The Blue Coat.

The following ballad is from the pen of Bishop Burgess of Maine, and was contributed by him to the book published and sold at the Sanitary Fair held in Baltimore:

THE BLUE COAT OF THE SOLDIER.

You asked me, little one, why I bowed,
Though never I passed the man before
Because my heart was full and proud
When I saw the old blue coat he wore:
The blue great coat, the sky-blue coat,
The old blue coat the soldier wore.

I knew not, I, what weapon he chose,
What chief he followed, what badge he bore;
Enough that in the front of foes
His country's blue great coat he wore:
The blue great coat, the sky-blue coat,
The old blue coat the soldier wore.

Perhaps he was born in a forest hut,
Perhaps he had danced on a palace floor;
To want or wealth my eyes were shut,
I only marked the coat he wore:
The blue great coat, the sky-blue coat,
The old blue coat the soldier wore.

It mattered not much if he drew his line
From Shem or Ham in the days of yore;
For surely he was a brother of mine
Who, for my sake, the war-coat wore:
The blue great coat, the sky-blue coat,
The old blue coat the soldier wore.

He might have no skill to read or write,
Or he might be rich in learned lore;
But I knew he could make his mark in fight,
And nobler gown no scholar wore
Than the blue great coat, the sky-blue coat,
The old blue coat the soldier wore.

It may be he could plunder and prowl,
And perhaps in his mood he scoffed and swore;
But I would not guess a spot so foul
On the honored coat he bravely wore:
The blue great coat, the sky-blue coat,
The old blue coat the soldier wore.

He had worn it long and borne it far,
And perhaps, on the red Virginian shore
From midnight chill till the morning star
That warm great coat the sentry wore:
The blue great coat, the sky-blue coat,
The old blue coat the soldier wore.

When hardy Butler reined his steed
Through the streets of proud, proud Baltimore,
Perhaps behind him at his need
Marched he who yonder blue coat wore:
The blue great coat, the sky-blue coat,
The old blue coat the soldier wore.

Perhaps it was seen in Burnside's ranks,
When Rappahannock ran dark with gore,
Perhaps on the mountain side with Banks,
In the burning sun no more he wore
The blue great coat, the sky-blue coat,
The old blue coat the soldier wore.

Perhaps in the swamps was a bed for his form,
From the seven day's battling and marching sore,
Or with Kearney and Pope, mid the steely storm
As the night closed in that coat he wore:
The blue great coat, the sky-blue coat,
The old blue coat the soldier wore.

Or when right over us Jackson dashed,
That collar or cape some bullet tore,
Or when, far ahead, Antietam flashed,
[illegible]ung to the ground the coat he wore:
The blue great coat, the sky-blue coat,
The old blue coat the soldier wore.

Or stood at Gettysburg, where the graves
Rang deep to Howard's cannon roar,
Or saw, with Grant, the unchained waves,
Where conquering hosts the blue coat wore:
The blue great coat, the sky-blue coat,
The old blue coat the soldier wore.

That garb of honor tells enough,
Though I its story guess no more,
The heart it covers is made of [illegible]
That the coat is mail that soldier wore:
The blue great coat, the sky-blue coat,
The old blue coat the soldier wore.

He may hang it up when the Peace shall come,
And the moths may find it behind the door,
But his children will point, when they hear a drum,
To the proud old coat their father wore:
The blue great coat, the sky-blue coat,
The old blue coat the soldier wore.

And so, my child, will you and I,
For whose fair-home their blood they pour,
Still bow the head as one goes by
Who wears that coat the soldier wore:
The blue great coat, the sky-blue coat,
The old blue coat the soldier wore.

THE FASHIONS.

Splendid August, poppy-crowned, kissed the eyelids of the cool September, and stole his scepter while he lay supine in her sultry and slumberous presence.

In the fields, where the late corn ripens, and the grapes still fill their purple chalice with the sunbeams, these days are the crowning gift of lavish Nature. Among the hills they keep their shining procession, mutely wondering at the absence of the lovely urban visitors who fled as Summer waned, and thereby missed their beauty. Over the beaches they pass with noiseless feet, for the echo of the Summer's mad gayety is in their ears, and the endless melancholy of the Ocean. Yet from their purple presence a glory streams over sea and land, such as the vanished Season knew not in her prime.

Only *here* is the exotic splendor of the time a bane and blunder. Torrid Broadway is ablaze as the central fires seem to ooze from every crack of her pavement. The mountains of the Golden Dustman might be rebuilded from the debris of this suffocating city. The offense of the gutters is rank, and smells to Heaven.

Yet back to this Paradise of ill odors comes the gay world; and mildly hinting to its autocratic cook, "what shall we eat, and what shall we drink?" vehemently demands at the point of its parasol, "wherewithal shall we be clothed?"

And we, who went to Paris in a balloon, the other day, and who "have the receipt of fern-seed to walk invisible" into the sacredest chambers of the modistes, will tell the lady readers of THE TRIBUNE what

"Silken coats and caps and golden rings,
With ruffs and cuffs and farthingales and things,"

we saw therein.

And first, Mesdames et Mademoiselles, know that unless you are strong-minded, and can brave Fashion, you will this Fall bear upon your lovely brows a top, and round of sovereignty, than which nothing can well be uglier.

BONNETS,

alas! are an enormity. The milliners have conspired against you to displace the charming Fanchon style, so pretty, so simple, so easily made by dexterous unprofessional fingers, to replace it by a revival of the ugly Empire bonnet, which our grandmothers wore. Its form, however, has lost all its original brightness, and appears very much less than the excess of glory obscured.

For whereas, the ancestral bonnet *did* cover the head, and earned thereby a claim to respect, as having, however awkwardly, fulfilled the purpose of its existence, its marvelously ugly descendant is smaller than the Fanchon, and when worn above the high rolls and waterfall, as we have seen it, gives to the head a polygonal aspect which would drive any lover of the Greek idea in art to deeds of desperation.

Both in bonnets and dresses two shades of the same color are more distinguished than contrasting colors. Vulgar women have combined hues so hopelessly inharmonious that the highest fashion threatens to pronounce contrasting colors inadmissible, at least for the promenade.

"On horror's head horrors accumulate," for, in almost every show-room, tawdry ornaments of gilt, or glass, or [illegible]ultation stones, insult the gazer. Across the water the [illegible] taste for this tinsel ornamentation has had its mis[illegible]able day, and perished without present hope of resurrection. Here, where wares which will not sell in Paris, or are happily obsolete, flood the market, we must submit to see them worn till the flaring belles of the East Side appropriate them, and Broadway and its tributaries shall know them no more.

On street bonnets long and wide veils of gauze will be worn, of a harmonious shade. This change but opens the way to a return of the huge black-lace disguises which our grandmothers affected. Whether they will soon trail on the ground after the fashion of Henry I., and be looped up in festoons, a frightened imagination refuses to surmise.

CLOAKS.

It is too early yet to describe minutely the styles which will prevail. A few weeks later we shall "note the change o' the time." It is quite certain, however, that the basquine will be the favorite form. It is pretty, coquettish, and, on a graceful figure, elegant, but unsuitable to stout or elderly women.

For a month or two the short sacques will be worn for negligée. They are jaunty, comfortable, and convenient, and, except on tall women, not unbecoming. They will be simply trimmed, in accordance with their character, whose virtue is *use*, not beauty.

SHAWLS

are more beautiful than ever. A woman whose vanity inspires her dress, buys herself a wrap of every season's changing fashion, if she can afford it, and on semi-annual "cleaning days" goes distracted with the quantity of passée garments she has, and knows not what to do with. A woman whose taste and artistic perceptions teach her to dress elegantly, hoards her money till she can possess herself of a shawl in itself valuable and beautiful, and wears it till, for her, all the fashions of this world are passed away, and the fair eldest daughter with tear-blind eyes takes it from the drawer, where in its first fresh folds the careful hands, so still now, had laid it day by day, to add it to her own wardrobe, finding it so full of tender memories that it glows with a beauty which the skilled fingers of the weaver never wrought there. And in time *her* daughter wears it, reverent of the sacred histories folded therein.

Dear ladies, is not the shawl worth having, and you waste your money on short sacques? If you can have *both*, all the better. Some toiling weaver will be more justly paid, and the wool growing interest receive an impetus. It is useless to say "abstain from the redundant garment, and buy Dickens or Thackeray, or 'The Atlantic,'" because it is not our province, and because if you *need* the admonition you will be certain not to *heed* it. But, if you can have one good thing, or many poor ones, buy the shawl, and the benison of the tasteful in dress rest upon you!

DRESS GOODS

are more various than now, and nothing of rare beauty appears. The favorite color in the richer materials is green. Plain silks, which are always more beautiful than any figured or brocaded stuff can be, because they make no false angles on the person and fall in rich and unbroken masses of pure color, still keep their place in the tender regard of the fashionable world. But figures, stripes, and checks are seen in abundance.

The increasing prices and comparatively light importations of silks have turned the attention of manufacturers to greater variety and excellence in fabrics of pure and mixed wool. Everything which boasts a woolen thread, from the cheap check at fifty cents a yard to the superb Irish lustre at three dollars and a half, is this year called poplin. At intermediate prices, one may command any variation of the double thread material. A really beautiful fabric of good width, in desirable shades, of exquisite quality, is called Mexican cloth, and sold at two dollars a yard. A black Queen's cloth, wider than alpaca, more lustrous, and more durable, is sold at a dollar and a quarter. Nothing could be prettier for a serviceable suit. Reps and Empress cloth will be as popular as ever, as they well deserve to be. The very best material for out-door or traveling dress, for those in city or country who are much exposed to the weather, is the linsey-woolsey so much worn last season. It is over a yard wide, and [illegible] yard. Water-proof cloth, which can be bought for nine shillings a yard in the poorer qualities, and two dollars and a half in the best, and which is very wide, makes a serviceable, economical, and lady-like suit.

MODES.

Across the water the Golden Age of good taste is heralded in faint but musical chimings. "In-door and walking dresses are made with remarkable simplicity," said a Paris autocrat to us the other day. Points, except for evening dress, are scarcely seen. The charming girdle, with which no woman of sentiment should ever be seduced into parting, is everywhere seen. Extremely wide belts and buckles have had their day—but those of medium width will still be popular, and the buckles on which much taste and skill are expended are beautiful adjuncts to the toilet. For rich silk dresses, sets of ornaments in lace, with a lace girdle *en suite*, are the richest and loveliest trimmings to be found. Very costly materials are made with skirts entirely plain, the bottom being defined by a heavy cable cord. In these days when the grotesque has superseded the elegant, and the costly the beautiful, and while that alarum bell of Crisis has not sounded, which is "to fright the *isle* from its propriety," and Petrolia sweeps Broadway in robes which a duchess would wear carefully in her ancestral halls, the only distinguishing test of perfect dressing *must* be simplicity. Let your dress be as costly as your purse can buy, if that be the best use you can make of your purse, fair and stately Valeria, but see to it that you commit not the unpardonable sin of over-trimming it.

The charming coat sleeve keeps its place in the affections of the tasteful, and few other varieties are seen.

Gored dresses are still popular, and to slender women very becoming, although they miss the indispensable charm of the belt.

One word about

BALMORALS,

as the shopmen call all the pretty and ugly petticoats which are not white. Good sense and decency require that the frock should not sweep the pavement, and Fashion at last assented when a Queen decided that she could not afford to gather the dust of Scotland about her high-bred ankles. There comes a doleful whisper across the sea that dresses *tirés*, looped up, are no longer worn. We will not believe it; but, true or not, let it pass by as the idle wind, which we respect not. Swift Camilla of the Avenue, we beseech you to skim along the plane of Broadway as aforetime, displaying those two honest feet of yours, be they little or the reverse.

The antipodes are tributary to you, and there is no rare and costly fabric which is not shining in your wardrobe waiting its turn to adorn you. Should you sigh for that Venetian luxury, your doting papa, your fond husband will carpet the steps of your stately mansion with cloth of gold, and cover the sidewalk with velvet. You can afford to trail your shining satins through the unutterable horrors of our streets. But if you do, plain Sarah, whose father is salaried, and who has but one silk dress, will trail that, not to be outdone, in the shining procession which follows you—and there an end. And plainer Bridget, who has $8 a month, will drag her blue merino. Better be dirty, than out of the fashion, thinks exceptional Bridget. Do this one good deed then, which no benevolent society takes note of. Wear your stout boots and your peasant petticoat—the plainer the better—both for example and good taste, and know yourself a philanthropist.

Finally, dear ladies, the three powers in dress are Fitness, Beauty, Simplicity; these three—but the greatest of these is Simplicity.

SAVE YOUR SEEDS.—Secure those already ripe, and make suitable provision for the others. Few persons are fully aware of the superiority of seeds ripened from the best selected vegetables and flowers over the mixed lots obtained at the stores. Let a person try for a few years and save the largest and earliest pods of Lima beans from the most prolific vines, the largest corn from stalks with two ears, the best melon, squash and other seed, and note the constant improvement, rather than the too frequent degeneration of sorts. One row, or a part of a row, of peas and beans should always be marked off for seed and none be picked from it until fully ripe. It is a too common practice to save seed from what is left after the family have eaten the earliest and best. At the time of housing the vegetables, lay by the finest for seed, instead of depending upon the culls in the Spring. Tie strings around the ears of sweet corn as a mark that they are not *to* be plucked green. Save seed of the earliest and smoothest *Feegee* tomatoes, rather than depend upon a volunteer crop of plants next Spring; and if you want cabbages that will head, save *heads* rather than *stumps* for seed.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MRS. FARRAR'S RECOLLECTIONS.

RECOLLECTIONS OF SEVENTY YEARS. By M[illegible] FARRAR. 12mo, pp. 331. Boston: Ticknor & Fi[illegible]

Not only a wide circle of personal frien[illegible]but every lover of agreeable narrative, will w[illegible]ome these reminiscences of an accomplished wri[illegible]he wife of the late eminent Professor Farrar [illegible]vard College, and herself favorably know[illegible]he public by successful contributions to [illegible]us branches of literature. They are written in [illegible]le of the most unaffected simplicity, flowing [illegible] a certain colloquial ease, and marked with [illegible]re good sense, as well as remarkable knowledge of the world. It has fallen to the lot of few persons to pass through such a varied experience of life as the author. Connected with the best circles both of European and American society, with an education that qualified her to appreciate the most admirable intellectual productions, and with uncommon powers of conversational attraction, she has treasured up a store of recollections which now belong to a remote period of time, and which cannot fail to interest readers of the present generation as well as her cotemporaries.

The parents of the author were among the [illegible]tucket Quakers, who settled in the French tow[illegible] Dunkirk, soon after the revolutionary war, for the purpose of carrying on the whale fishery from that port. They had preserved a strict neutrality during the war, and consequently, suffered from the ravages of both parties. At the close of the struggle, Mr. William Rotch, the author's grandfather, who had often been deputed to present their griev[illegible] before the Provisional Government of the Co[illegible] and the headquarters of the British comma[illegible] repaired to England with the view of interes[illegible] the Government in the distresses of the islan[illegible] His purpose was to procure the aid of British f[illegible] in the pursuit of the whale fishery from En[illegible]h ports, with permission to bring in their oil [illegible] ships free of duty. He embarked in a vessel [illegible] own, which was the first ship that ever un[illegible] the flag of the United States. Mr. Rotch [illegible] man of great personal beauty, tall and erect, d[illegible] in a complete suit of light drab broadcloth, [illegible] knee-breeches, shoes, and buckles; his head [illegible] little bald with flowing white locks, while a[illegible] the prime of life. His manners, though sta[illegible] with Quaker sincerity, were polite and engag[illegible] and his appearance commanded respect. But a[illegible] repeated interviews with Mr. Pitt, and other Bri[illegible] officials, he failed of accomplishing his purpose, [illegible] determined to lay his wishes before the Governm[illegible] of France. Accompanied by his son, the father [illegible] the author, he proceeded to Paris, where they we[illegible] received with distinguished attention. Their pe[illegible]culiarities of dress, speech, and manners excited wonder and curiosity, but their scruples were always respected. Every privilege which they asked for was freely granted, and the port of Dunkirk was selected as the headquarters of the undertaking. Mrs. Farrar's earliest recollections are connected with that ancient town. The residence of her grandfather's family was regarded by the English Quakers as affording an excellent opportunity for promulgating their doctrines.

A succession of preachers came over to D[illegible]nkirk for [illegible]. As they spake no French, my father used to act as their interpreter, but once, when he could not attend, a person was employed in his stead. The preacher began his discourse with these words, "Job was an upright man;" and they were rendered into a French expression equivalent to "Job was a tall, gentlemanly man," and the rest of the sermon was, probably, no nearer than that to the real meaning.

They soon found a good occasion to give a practical illustration of their peace principles. The whole town was in a delirium of joy, on account of the success of the French arms, and was preparing for a general illumination, but the conscientious Quakers refused to illuminate.

The Mayor of Dunkirk was a good friend of my father, and urged him to do it as a mere act of self-preservation. "for," said he, "the people will be so exasperated by your not illuminating, that they will commit some outrageous act of violence, from which I cannot protect you." Fully aware of the danger they would incur, both father and son were resolved, in spite of all the remonstrances of their friends, not to illuminate; they would maintain their principles at all hazards. When their neighbors were lighting up their houses, they shut their shutters, locked and barred their doors, and retired to a back parlor, to await their fate. It was a very solemn time for them all, and was spent in silent prayer. At the end of an hour, the door-bell rang, and my father chose to answer it, though he expected, on opening it, to be assailed by an angry mob. Instead of this, a friend entered, exclaiming, "I am glad to see that you have illuminated after all." "But I have not done it." "Yes, your house is illuminated, and very prettily done too." In utter amazement my father went into the street, and saw a large frame-work of wood covered with lights, and put up against the front of the house. This was the work of the Mayor to save the good Quakers from destruction.

The father of the author was brought into intimate contact with Robespierre, and found the proximity of that celebrated demagogue somewhat more perilous than fascinating.

I have so often heard my father describe Robespierre that I feel as I had myself seen that mean-looking, little man, with his ruffles, and his hair elaborately dressed. As it was considered, in those days, that to be well dressed was anti-republican, his elaborate toilet was the more remarkable. My father narrowly escaped with his life, after an interview with this worst of tyrants. He was deputed by the American merchants of Dunkirk, who were suffering under an act of embargo, to take up a petition for its removal from vessels belonging to so friendly a power as the United States. He was to read the petition at the bar of the National Convention; a body of men who were supposed to represent the will of the people, but were, at that time, entirely subservient to the will of one man, and that man Robespierre. He allowed the House to appoint only one committee, called the committee of Public Safety; to that all important cases were referred, and there Robespierre ruled every decision. Over the door of the committee-room was written, "Engrossed by the affairs of the nation, we have no time to consider private claims." My father was told that he must read his petition to Robespierre, before he attempted to read it in the National Convention; so he sought an interview with that dangerous man at his own residence. He was shown through a suite of shabby rooms, where the family were employed in household work, to a long, unfurnished hall, where he found half a dozen gentlemen waiting to see the despot. There was not a seat in the room, until a door opened and Robespierre entered, in his dressing-gown, followed by his hair-dresser, who carried a chair in his hand for his master to sit on while he was powdered. When powder was generally worn, it was the custom to put it on, in some small room or closet devoted to the purpose, and to powder in the presence of another person was considered an insult. That Robespierre should come into his audience-chamber to perform that part of his toilet was a piece of arrogance and rudeness never to be forgotten. The hair-dresser applied the powder-puff until there was a cloud of powder all around him, and of course the dark coats, in waiting, were none the better for it. When the hair-dresser retired, he carried off the chair with him, and Robespierre went up to a mirror and adjusted every hair around his face. He then exchanged his dressing-gown for a coat which his valet brought, and assisted him to put on. That done, he turned to the knot of gentlemen who were standing at one end of the room, and said he was ready to hear what they had to say. Those who spoke before my father did were very summarily disposed of with negative answers. Then he produced his petition, and asked Robespierre to read it. He did so, and returned it, saying, "That petition cannot be presented to the National Convention, for it contains *views to change* the government." Such words from such a man were equivalent to a sentence of death. My father knew it, and perceived at once what was the objectionable part. The merchants asked for a committee to be appointed to examine the claims of American ship-owners, and Robespierre had abolished all committees but the one of which he was the moving power. With wonderful presence of mind my father took out his pencil, struck out that request and showed the paper to Robespierre, who, on seeing the alteration, said *that* might be read the next day at the bar of the National Convention. As my father left the hall, a friend who had accompanied him there, said, "We are a head shorter for this." "Never mind," was the reply, "we shall go in good company." While my father was reading the petition, Robespierre entered one of the galleries, and as soon as it was ended, he moved that it should be referred to the Committee of Public Safety. This quashed it at once, but the reader's life was saved.

We have a charming sketch of Mrs. Barbauld and Mrs. Opie, whose writings have had a wide circulation in this country, and whose names are perhaps more familiar here than on their native soil.

We resided for a time at Islington, a suburb of London, and there my mother made the acquaintance of Mrs. Barbauld, who was then writing for the benefit of her little nephew, Charles Aikin, those hymns and lessons which have since delighted so many children, both in the Old and the New World. Melancholy, however, were the consequences of her devotion to that bright little boy. His brain was overtaxed, and the precocious child became an idiot before he reached maturity.

I remember sitting on Mrs. Barbauld's lap and her asking me if I could read, and what book I was then reading; I answered, "Barbauld's Lessons," quite unconscious that I was sitting in the lap of their author. She then said, "I suppose you study geography, and can tell me what ocean is between England and America." I said, "The Atlantic," which I knew from hearing my mother speak of her relations as being on the other side of the Atlantic, not from any study of geography; and fearing I might not be able to answer another question, I hurried away from her.

I often met her after I was grown up, and remember her as a sweet-looking, lively old lady, wearing her gray hair, which was then very uncommon, and reading aloud to a circle of young people, on a rainy morning in the country. She read well; the book was "Guy Mannering," then just published. When she had given us the description of Meg Merrilies, she asked us all to draw the Gypsy as we imagined her, and very different were the sketches we made. My sister's was the best, but the kind old lady took possession of them all as valuable to her.

Mrs. Opie, another author and poet, as different as possible from Mrs. Barbauld, was an acquaintance of my mother. Her novels were at this time very popular, and her husband was equally famous as an historical painter. He had many admirers, but his works were not of a high order. He made all his male faces with large, ugly noses, so that one could always know his pictures by that feature. My mother had such an instinctive appreciation of painting, that Mr. West made a point of going with her to the annual exhibition of the works of living artists, that he might hear her natural remarks on the principal pictures. She criticised all Opie's so severely that Mr. West feared she might be overheard by him and hastened to tell her whose they were. Mr. West's pictures did not wholly escape her criticism, but she generally knew beforehand which were his.

When Mrs. Opie became a gay widow, we often met her at the house of a mutual friend, where her eccentric conduct amused some, and disgusted others. I have seen her astonish a grave circle of elderly people by jumping up and dancing a shawl-dance then in vogue on the stage, flourishing away to a tune of her own singing, apparently unconscious of the effect she was producing. She used to carry about with her in all her visits a pretty little stringed instrument, in the classic form of a lyre, and sing her own songs, with great expression, to that accompaniment. She said she could always find out the secrets of a young girl's heart, if she could sing to her alone. She tried her experiment on me and proved right.

Mrs. Opie was fair, with delicate features and a form of symmetrical beauty. The well-formed hands and arms were always on exhibition, and short and scanty skirts disclosed the prettiest feet and ankles. Her talents and accomplishments, her novels, her poetry, and her singing, made her, for a time, a favorite with the fashionables of London, and she highly enjoyed her popularity; but it did not last long, and when it failed, she took refuge from the gay world in a circle of wealthy and highly cultivated Quakers. The Gurneys, Barclays, Hoares, Woods, and Frys, were her intimate friends, and after several years passed among them, she joined the Society of Friends and adopted their dress and language. I saw her once after her metamorphosis, and could but remark the discrepancy between her costume and her manners, which still savored of the wicked world. The pretty foot was still seen, though the dress was long and ample, and the glove was unnecessarily taken off to show the beautiful hand. Amelia Opie was not changed, only acting a new part.

Among other celebrities that came under the notice of the author in her early days was Sir William Hamilton, the husband of the notorious Lady Emma Hamilton. On one occasion, Sir William was making a visit to his large estate at Milford Haven, where the Rotches then resided, and Lady Emma and Lord Nelson were members of the party.

When Sir William Hamilton and his party arrived in Milford, accompanied by the great naval commander, the nobility and gentry for miles round flocked to see and pay their respects to the hero of the Nile. A public dinner was given [illegible] Hamilton chose to be present; she sat next to him, cut up his meat, which the loss of an arm prevented him from doing, and fed him with titbits from her own plate. She had a fine voice and would sing sailors' songs and verses written in praise of the great admiral, at public dinners, while her doting old husband sat by admiring her. When I saw her in 1802, her face was still beautiful, but she had grown fat and her figure was spoiled. Short waists and narrow skirts were then in fashion. The French had introduced the custom of wearing as little clothing as possible, and making that little look like the drapery of an ancient Greek statue. The weather was very warm when Lady Hamilton was in Milford, and she walked about the town in two garments only, showing her shape most indecently.

My mother had resolved to take no notice of Lady Hamilton, and being on the eve of her confinement, she excused herself from calling on her. But that bold woman was resolved that it should not be said that Mrs. Rotch *would not* receive her; so one very warm day, when all our doors and windows stood open, she walked into our drawing room, where my mother and I were sitting, and greeted us very familiarly. Though I was but a child, I was struck with the coldness of my mother's reception, and wondered that she was not more cordial to such a lovely and fascinating guest.

Lord Nelson was very ordinary in his appearance; lean and sallow, his face much wrinkled and his hair very thin. He was proud of the loss of his arm, and always wore his coat-sleeve empty. When I was one day standing by him, at our house, with my eyes fixed on that empty sleeve, he said, "Look at it well, and then you will always remember me by my one arm." Being in Milford on the first of August, the anniversary of the battle of the Nile, he instituted a boat-race to be held annually, on that day, and Lord Cawdor offered to furnish a silver cup to be run for every year. My father's yacht won it three times, and then he withdrew from the contest, to give others a chance of winning. On these occasions our house was filled with company and we had gay times.

A whimsical adventure in the life of Crabbe, the poet, not mentioned in his biography, is related by Mrs. Farrar, in connection with the inhabitants of one of her father's cottages.

A widow lady and her two daughters lived there several years, and were very intimate with our family. One of the ladies was engaged to the poet, and was jilted by him when on the point of being married and having the wedding breakfast at our house.

The beginning of the affair is as remarkable as its termination; so I will relate the whole. Miss Charlotte P., the accomplished daughter of a wealthy owner of mines in Cornwall, interested herself in those unhappy creatures whose lives are spent underground, and finding among them a romantic case of love and constancy, she sent the story to Mr. Crabbe, the popular poet of the day, considering it especially suited to his style of composition. He was pleased with the narrative and charmed by the letter which accompanied it. A very agreeable correspondence followed, which lasted several months. Miss P. was engaged to be married, and her affianced was often at the house, and always read Crabbe's letters to her. He thought them nothing less than love-letters, and advised her to drop the correspondence. She laughed at the idea, and believed he had a wife living; her lover thought he was a widower, and insisted upon it that he was making love to Miss P. She would not agree to that, but was very ready to drop the correspondence. The very next letter from the aged poet was a declaration of love, and a proposal to visit her! Great was the rallying and joking which Miss P. had to endure. She was provoked with herself and the poet, and wished she had never sent him the story of the miner. She begged a friend who was staying with her, Miss Charlotte R., to write to Mr. Crabbe, and inform him of her engagement. The friend did so in the most kind and flattering way, and received a very remarkable answer.

Mr. Crabbe was so much pleased with the friend's letter, that he transferred his proposals from the first Charlotte to the second; he was sure they were kindred spirits, and as he had not seen either lady, it would make no difference to him! This was too good a joke to be kept secret, and a large family party were greatly diverted by it. After all sorts of fun had been made of it, Charlotte the second was observed to look very grave, and not to join in the diversion of the party. She gave them a second fit of astonishment by accepting the poet's offer, and appointing a meeting with him at the house of her aunt, in a neighboring county. They met, were mutually pleased, and parted betrothed to each other.

On her return home we were soon informed of her engagement to Mr. Crabbe, but were charged not to mention it before her mother. "Why not," was of course asked, and her reply was, "Because my mother is so old-fashioned that she would call my dear bard my *sweetheart*, and talk about *courtship*, and you know I could not bear that; it would be insupportable."

With all this nonsense she was sincerely attached to Mr. Crabbe, and kept up a brisk correspondence with him. At first she would read parts of his letters to me, and talk incessantly of him and his poems. She was very proud of her engagement to so celebrated a poet. After some months had elapsed, a time was fixed for the marriage, and then it was deferred by Mr. Crabbe for some slight reason. My father wrote to the "dear bard," and invited him to stay at his house when he should come to be married to Miss C. R., but received no reply. Charlotte looked unhappy, but still her preparations went on. I was asked to make up the wedding favors, which were bows of white satin ribbon, edged round with narrow silver fringe; the white gloves were bought which were to be given to the wedding-guests; our cook had made the wedding-cake; when we were startled by the news that the match was broken off, and Charlotte was in fits.

It appeared afterward that Crabbe's grown up sons convinced him of the folly of his conduct; he had long repented of his sudden engagement, and had tried by his correspondence so to displease the lady, as to make her break it off. She was resolved to have the *éclat* of marrying a celebrated poet, and would take no hints to the contrary. She was also in love with her old bard, and never recovered from her chagrin and sorrow. She died in a few years, and her family always believed that her life was shortened by this affair.

At a later period Mrs. Farrar found a delightful acquaintance with Mrs. Somerville, the eloquent expounder of astronomy. Her introduction to that lady is described as follows:

When traveling in Europe, it is a great advantage to belong to some profession, or to be devoted to some special object, as that introduces you to persons of similar pursuits, who feel a pleasure in forwarding your views, and pay you attentions accordingly.

I never was aware of this until I traveled with my husband, who was an astronomer and mathematician, and so well known as such, in England, that the Professor of Mathematics in Cambridge wrote to him, "Come to Cambridge; you need bring no letters of introduction; we all know you, and we want to see you."

When Mr. Farrar visited the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, I was allowed to accompany him, and the gentleman who received us, told me that I was enjoying a privilege which no duchess in the land could command. So much for being the wife of an astronomer.

No spot in England was visited by the Harvard Professor with so much interest as that plain one-story building, on a small but abrupt hill, in Greenwich Park. We went all over it just before noon, and wished to see the observer take the sun's meridian, but that was not allowed, for it was a matter of such nice observation, that the mere breathing of another person in the room might spoil its accuracy. This fact interested him. He looked with reverence on a spot which had been the fountain of such rich streams of science, and was so intimately connected with the history of astronomy.

As soon as that distinguished astronomer, Mrs. Somerville, heard that Mr. Farrar was in London, she sent him a message by Lucy Aikin, to ask him to come and see her, and to say she would be at home every morning during the next week, till he came, that she might be sure to see him. She sent me word that she never made any calls, or she would come to see me, but she hoped I would accompany my husband.

We of course obeyed this gratifying summons, and went down to Chelsea early in the week. Dr. Somerville was governor of the hospital there for invalid soldiers, and lived in the building, where he had a handsome suite of apartments. He met us in the hall, and ushered us into a large room, which seemed to be a library and drawing room all in one. There sat the pretty, refined, and elegant woman, who had astonished the scientific world by her translation and thorough comprehension of La Place's grand work on the mechanism of the heavens. She received us most cordially, and after a few minutes of general conversation, Dr. Somerville invited me to the other end of the room to look at a cabinet of minerals, collected by his wife. While showing them, he was continually looking over his shoulder at Mrs. Somerville and Mr. Farrar. At last he exclaimed, "Ah! they have got at it now; I thought they would, if we left them alone." Sure enough, they were talking away on the higher branches of mathematics and astronomy.

Several oil paintings, of Swiss scenery, attracted my observation, and Dr. Somerville told me they were done by his wife, from sketches made from nature, and that her favorite recreation was a tour in Switzerland. He showed me also a collection of botanical specimens gathered there. So I discovered that this great mathematician was also a botanist, mineralogist, and artist.

The two astronomers so enjoyed talking together, that I was obliged, at last, to interrupt them and remind my husband that it was time to go. Mrs. Somerville would not let us depart without naming a day when we would dine with her, and meet the Astronomer Royal, Mr. Bailey. That done, we drove back to town, delighted with our visit. Mr. Farrar was full of admiration for the extraordinary attainments of Mrs. Somerville, and not less charmed by her feminine graces and modest unpretending manners.

Our dinner visit proved equally agreeable. We then saw her two grown-up daughters, and met the Astronomer Royal. The conversation was on common topics; the dinner was simple—not many dishes—but everything of the best; and I observed that the footman took his orders about the dinner from his master. As the Doctor was obliged to cater for the hospital, I suppose he took the care of providing for his own table. Mrs. Somerville's exquisite toilette and the dressing of her beautiful brown hair showed that the most abstruse studies had detracted nothing from a proper womanly attention to appearances.

When the ladies retired from the dinner-table, we all looked over a box of birds just arrived from South America, and admired their brilliant plumage. They were prepared for stuffing, with the flesh and bones [illegible] them. Leaving the young ladies to talk ornithology over them, I asked Mrs. Somerville to tell me what first turned her attention to mathematics, and she very readily gave me the following particulars.

Her father, Admiral Fairfax, was constantly at sea, in the service of his country, and her mother lived in a very retired spot in Scotland, during his absence. The only village near them was within walking distance, and the family often went there to make small purchases, and visit the rooms of the dressmaker and milliner, who took a magazine which contained the fashions. Looking over it one day, Mrs. Somerville saw some questions given which were to be answered by algebra. She did not know what algebra was, but she thought she could answer them by an arithmetical calculation. This she did very easily, and in the next number of the magazine she saw that she was right. Her curiosity, however, was excited as to what algebra was, and she made inquiries of Dr. Somerville, the father of her present husband. He referred her to the article on algebra in the Encyclopædia, which he possessed, and she carried the heavy volume home. She soon understood the subject, and was delighted with that method of doing sums. Her father was with them in Edinburgh the following Winter, and there she found the aid she needed, and pursued her studies into the higher branches of mathematics, and became so fond of the science, that it has since been her most delightful occupation.

When we ordered our carriage to return to town Dr. Somerville asked if we could give Mr. Bailey a seat in it, which we were happy to do. The two astronomers talked incessantly all the way to London, and I listened in silent amazement, at not being able to understand anything they said. They seemed to me to be talking in hints and half-spoken phrases; they were so familiar with their subject that a word or two was sufficient to convey their ideas; but to me they were unintelligible. The effect was very curious of having people converse in English, without being able to comprehend what they said.

I was told, by a common friend, that Mrs. Somerville was a good Greek and Latin scholar, and that she spoke French and Italian well; but she told me herself that she never could learn German, and she had tried hard; for it was the favorite language of her daughters, who always spoke it to each other.

I saw Mrs. Somerville but once more, and then she did me the favor of calling on me in London, and spending an hour. She was then full of feeling for a friend in affliction, and talked chiefly of her. Mrs. Somerville was married twice, and this gave rise to the mistake which made La Place say, that he was astonished to hear that there were two Englishwomen who could understand his *Méconique Céleste*. After her second marriage she was in Paris, and La Place called to see her. He found a lady in her saloon, with whom he talked for some time of the opera and the *on dits* of the day. After a while, he said, he had called to see Madame Somerville, and hoped she was at home, when to his surprise, he found that the pretty woman he was talking with was the lady herself.

We will not close our notice of this attractive volume without repeating our commendation of its style, so singularly free from pretension, artless as the language of a child, yet always graceful and elegant, and without the slightest trace of mannerism, lucid and expressive. The general spirit of the narrative, its quiet illustration of the highest principles, and the variety and interest of its incidents, as well as its charming English diction, will make the book a favorite with the intelligent and refined reader.

LITERARY ITEMS.

A paragraph from Jersey, speaking of Victor Hugo's latest literary performance, says that "'Les Travailleurs de la Mer,' in which the coast life of the Channel Islands is prominently brought forward, is receiving the finishing touches, previously to being placed in the hands of the printer." A writer in the "Indépendance Belge" makes a very curious statement, and one which, if true, reveals a little vanity in the great man's composition. He says that M. Hugo is about to do an unprecedented thing, and one which it would be difficult for any other writer to imitate. He intends to publish, one immediately after the other, three works which will show the three aspects of his genius. At the end of October will appear a volume of lyrics—"Songs of the Streets and the Woods;" at the end of January, a novel in three volumes—"The Workmen of the Sea;" and toward the close of the May following, a volume of plays, containing a drama in five acts ("Torquemada"), and a comedy in one—"The Grandmother."

There are some signs of an early appearance of the second volume of the Imperial Life of Cæsar. M. Plon, the Paris publisher, is at Plombières, with the Emperor, consulting as to its publication. The report recently circulated that the French publisher had printed 140,000 copies of Volume I., but that he had only been able to dispose of 22,000, and in consequence "complained bitterly" of his bargain, now turns out to be false. The number printed by M. Plon is not known, but among Paris publishers the sales are fixed at from 50,000 to 60,000 copies. Up to the present time not a line of the English translation of the second division has been made.

The Emperor occupies a portion of his time at Plombières upon a work which will shortly be published under the title of "Imperial Policy, according to the Speeches and Proclamations of His Majesty Napoleon III., from 1848 to 1865." In addition to a careful reprint of the original documents, there will be explanatory footnotes, and introductions to the several divisions, thus constituting the work a sort of manual of French Governmental Policy.

It is said that the Empress of the French is about to publish a book of poems written in Spanish.

Count Montalembert, it is stated, contemplates emigration to the United States.

One of the many rumors at present in circulation about Abd-el-Kader is to the effect that the Arab chieftain has written a novel, which will be published in Paris during the author's stay there. It is further said that the distinguished visitor is an excellent story-teller, and has such a fund of imagination that a lively, and certainly a fresh, book may be looked forward to by readers.

Professors Karl Witte of Halle, Wegele of W[illegible]zburg, Mussafia of Vienna, and Bähr of Dresden, invite all friends of Dante to a German Dante Festival, which is to be held at Dresden, on the 14th of September, the dying day of the poet. This festival does not intend to rival or imitate the national rejoicings with which Italy honored the sixth centenary birthday of its poet; it only proposes to unite in one place all those admirers of Dante who have labored to gain the citizen right for the Italian poet in Germany, and to concentrate their works, which are of no small importance, considering that there exist 14 translations of the Divina Commedia in German. Dr. Witte contemplates as the result of the proposed meeting, firstly, the foundation of a Dante Library, as complete as possible. As the most suitable place for it, Dresden is mentioned, which possesses already great treasures in the Dante literature; secondly, the foundation of a Dante periodical; thirdly, the preparation of a critical edition of Dante's smaller works, which even in Italy is still wanting. The periodical, it is proposed, should appear in German, Italian, French, and English. All German libraries are requested to send their Dante manuscripts and other rarities in connexion with the subject, to Dresden.

Artemus Ward's new book, entitled, "[illegible] Ward, His Travels," is rapidly passing through [illegible] press. A large edition is being prepared, in order [illegible] meet the demand from the trade.

Carleton, the New-York publisher, has [illegible] press a new comic book, written and illustrated [illegible] himself, entitled "Our Artist in Cuba."

A thick volume will shortly appear in Paris on decentralization in France. It will contain the opinions in favor of decentralization of MM. Odilon Barrot, Montalembert, Broglie, Carnot, and Cochin.

Dentu & Co. announce the first and second volume of "Œuvres de Saint Simon et d'Enfantin," which is preceded by a history of Saint-Simonism, compiled from the correspondence and other manuscripts of the masters and disciples.

The Paris correspondent of the (London) "Post," noticing the fact that Madame Duruy, the wife of the Minister of Public Instruction, has just abjured the Protestant religion, adds, "Other ladies of the Protestant religion are spoken of as likely to become Papists. It is reported that M. Guizot will ere long declare himself a Roman Catholic."

The list of eminent candidates for [illegible] Prof. Aytoun's chair in Edinburgh includes the names of such men as Mr. E. S. Dallas, author of "Poetics," and otherwise distinguished as one of the first of living critics; Prof. David Masson, the biographer of Milton; Mr. George MacDonald, poet and novelist; Dr. Wm. Hanna, biographer and son-in-law of Thomas Chalmers; and Dr. Daniel Wilson, lately of Toronto University, and author of "Pre-historic Man." Dr. Nichol of Glasgow, is said to be a candidate, but the fact is not certain; and Mr. John Skelton, a Scotch advocate, is also said to be in the field.

Bishop Colenso has filed in Chancery a bill of complaint against the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood, the Archdeacon of London, Mr. Hubbard, M. P., the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, and the Attorney-General, in consequence of his salary, which is paid out of the Colonial Bishoprics Fund, being withheld. An appearance has been entered on behalf of the defendants, and the case will be argued after the long vacation.

Mr. Thomas Purnell is collecting materials for a History of England during the reign of Henry VII. Recent discoveries at Simancas, and in other archives, will no doubt be used in the new work.

Major-General De Trobriand, formerly literary editor of the "Courrier des Etats Unis," who has served with great distinction during the war, is about to publish memoirs of his several campaigns.

Sir William Jackson Hooker, director of the Royal Gardens at Kew, died at his residence [illegible] the 14th inst. He was born at Norwich in 1785, and from boyhood devoted himself to botanical pursuits. Some 30 years ago he was appointed Regius Professor of Botany in the University of Glasgow, but this was eventually given up for the curatorship of the Royal Gardens at Kew. It was during the period of Viscount Melbourne's Administration, about 1835, that he received the honor of knighthood. In 1845 the University of Oxford conferred the degree of D. C. L. on the eminent botanist, on the nomination of the [illegible] of Wellington, then the Chancellor. Beside innumerable articles in Magazines and Reviews, Sir William was the author of "The British Flora," "Flora [illegible] Americana," "Icones Filicum," "Genera Filicum," "Musci Exotici," "Muscologia Brittanica," [illegible] To Admiral Beechey's account of his voyage of discovery in the Artic Region, the botanical chapters were written by Sir William. This industrious scholar was a member of nearly all the learned and scientific societies both upon the Continent and in America, and [illegible] of the Legion of Honor.

THE GREAT DEFAULTE[illegible]

Jenkins, Ketchum and Brown[illegible]—[illegible] Life, Philosophy and Mechani[illegible]

Within the walls of that massive [illegible]ure occupying the square bounded by Centre-[illegible] the east, Elm-st. on the west, Franklin and Le[illegible]sts. on the north and south, and which from its g[illegible] and awe-inspiring appearance has been called the Tombs, there is more philosophy and metaphysical s[illegible]tion than in all the rest of the Empire City put together. Three or four hundred criminals of all classes of society, the son or daughter of the millionai[illegible] the child of the man who earns his daily pitta[illegible] of all degrees of guilt, from the felon who has r[illegible] the culmination of crime by imbruing his hands in the blood of his fellow-man, to the embryo thief who has been caught in the first attempt, are all there con[illegible]. Two and sometimes three are immured in the [illegible] cell, while in many cases one prisoner is the sole occupant of the little compartment, the monarch for the time being of all he surveys—the four bare whitewashed walls, the truckle bedstead, and the stone pavement, about seven feet by four.

The cells in which the male offenders are [illegible] are ranged tier above tier in a rectangular apartment, and are approached by a succession of iron balconies running along the level of each row. A small slate is fixed above the doorways, with the name or names of the demons caged within written on it, and glimpses of whom may be obtained through the straight-wired iron frames. Between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock each day, there is a large number of visitors to the Tombs, generally the friends of the prisoners, with whom they hold lengthened conversations through the iron grating. Nearly all of those who thus come on their errands of love or mercy are females, and there is scarcely any one criminal so lost and abandoned an outcast as not to have some one to care and look about him. As you pass along the line of cells, and peep into each, the occupant turns his eyes anxiously toward the opening; but the glance is immediately averted with a disappointed expression when he fails to see the one for whose step his ears have listened hour after hour. Some of the more depraved and hardened scowl and gnash their teeth when you approach them; load the

ale with shell corks. Some are smoking, some are musing, and an accompanying pun may behold any branch whose name is written the terrible word, MURDER! Another may behold Love in the form of Hate which awaits him in a few weeks, days, or hours.

Charles Dickens, who is local writer on a charge of sensuality in the Vienna Dark Schoolboys in consequence of the Dickens Dickens, is now in Paris, where he will be received in his capacity from during the consultations of Himself and Dickens Dickens, his relative, some time ago, with Mr. Jefferson Dickens Curtis. The dress in which this man will be seen in Paris is a dark green coat, which is possible for one to do, but it will doubtless be not the same thing as Dickens, who is interrupted in another part of the Dickens and Dickens.

In that portion of the prison leading out on Centre-st, on the upper floor, there are two cells, one for detention, Rebellion and Arsonn, are rather on account of the prisoners, and the other for Murder and Murder. Rebellion and Arsonn are confined in one and window from the corner of Leonard-st, and Murder is separated from the adjoining cell by a wooden door.

HOW THEY SPEND THEIR TIME.

Jenkins and Murder, the former of said accused being the man first grabbed. The accusations of the two cells are, Rebellion, Arsonn, and Murder, respectively. The latter, in his cell, is seen to be a man of fine features as the last and only resource from his very guilty mind, and he is seen to be a man of fine features, and a high and keen intellect, and very large about the eyes of cats, and in the wine-cup and midnight revel he appears a hundred years old. Murder is

Grain, Provisions and Other Markets.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, 1865.

ASHES—The market for Pots is quiet and scarcely so firm; sales at $7 75@$7 87½; Pearls are nominal.

BEESWAX—There has been a good demand for Yellow Western and Southern, and prices have ruled quite firm; sales at 47@50c. ₰ lb.

COTTON—There has been a good steady demand to-day from manufacturers and exporters, and prices are without essential change; sales of 3,000 bales on a basis of 44½c. for Middlings.

COFFEE—The market is quiet but firmer; we have no sales to advise. We quote Rio prime at 22c.; do. good at 21@21½c.; do. fair 19½@20c.; do. ordinary 18@18½c., and do. fair to good cargoes at 18½@21½c., net cash, gold duty paid. Java is worth 29½@30c., gold.

COAL—The supply of Domestic is increasing, and with a continuance of the present fine weather the consumption cannot fail to be much below the supply; dealers are demanding higher prices, but the business is very light; we quote from yard at $10@$12 ₰ ton. Foreign is scarce and wanted at higher prices.

CANDLES—Adamantine have been moderately active and steady at from 27 to 30c. Sperm and Patent are without change; we quote at 40c. for the former and 50c. for the latter.

COCOA—There is something doing, but in prices we have no special change to note; small sales at the close of Guayaquil, at 16½@17c. gold, in bond.

COPPER—There has been no special change in the market for New Sheathing and Yellow Metal since our last; we quote at 45 and 32c.; the supply of American Ingot is light; prices have advanced, and at the close are firm at from 32½ to 33½c. for Lake and Baltimore.

DRUGS AND DYES—The leading articles under this heading have been in very good demand, since our last, and prices have advanced, and at the close are very firm. We quote:

Alum, ₰ lb	4½@4½
Arsenic, Powdered, ₰ lb	$3 20@—
Balsam, Copaiba, ₰ lb. (gold)	— @64½
Bi-carb, Soda, Newcastle, ₰ lb	12½@13c.
Caustic, Soda, ₰ lb (gold)	— @3½c.
Cream Tartar, Prime (gold)	34½ @35c.
Epsom Salts, ₰ lb	— @4c.
Gum Arabic, Picked, ₰ lb	60 @95c.
Gum Arabic, Sorts, ₰ lb	30 @35c.
Jalap, ₰ lb	$3 00@$3 50
Manna, Large Flake, ₰ lb	1 00@ 1 25
Oil, Lemon, ₰ lb	3 25@ 5 50
Sal Soda, Newcastle, ₰ lb	5½@5½c.
Seneka Root, ₰ lb	75 @—
Senna, ₰ lb	18 @22c.
Soda Ash, ₰ lb (gold)	3½@3½c.
Sugar Lead, ₰ lb	50 @57½
Vitriol, Blue, ₰ lb	13½@—

DYEWOODS—There has been only a moderate business doing but prices have undergone no special change. We quote in gold as follows: Fustic, $22@$23 for Savanilla; $21 for Maracaibo. Logwood at $19 for Honduras; $20 for Campeachy; $26@$27 for Tobasco; $16 for Jamaica. Limawood at $60@$65; Barwood at $30, and Camwood at $150.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for Western and State Flour is fairly active, but prices have undergone no special change; the low grades at the close are dull, but Trade and Family brands are firm and in demand; there was a great desire to sell for the future but buyers hold off; the sales are 10,800 bbls. at $7 20@$7 75 for Superfine State; $7 90@$8 10 for Extra State; $8 20@$8 40 for Fancy State; $8 05@$8 40 for the low grades of Western Extra; $8 50@$8 90 for Shipping Ohio; $9@$11 60 for Trade Brands, and $12@$14 50 for St. Louis Extras. Canadian Flour is more plenty, and we notice a better supply of Family Extras; in prices we hear of no change; sales of 420 bbls. at $8@$8 35 for the low grades of Extra, and $8 50@$11 75 for Trade and Family Extras. Southern Flour is only in limited demand; prices of the low grades favor the buyer; sales of 940 bbls. at $9 90@$10 25 for Mixed to good Superfine Country Baltimore, &c., and $10 40@$14 for Trade and Family Brands. Rye Flour is firmer with a moderate demand; sales of 150 bbls. at $5 50@$6 10. Corn Meal is dull and heavy; sales of 200 bbls. Brandywine at $5 15.

FISH—The inquiry for Dry Cod has been very good and as the supply is not large prices are well sustained, closing firm at $7 75@$8 75 for St. George's and Grand Bank. Mackerel have met with a good jobbing demand and full prices. We quote: No. 1 Mass. (shore) at $24 50@$24 75; No. 2 do. at $16@$16 50, and No. 3 do. (Medium) at $9 50@$10. Smoked Herring have been in good demand and firm at 45@48c. for No. 1, and 50c. for scaled; Pickled do. are dull and nominal.

FRUITS—There has been only a moderate business doing in Raisins during the week; prices have declined, and at the close are heavy at $6 25 for Bunch and $6 50 for Layers; we notice the first arrival of New Crop Malaga via Boston per Young Turk; other descriptions of foreign fruits have met with a fair inquiry at full prices; we quote: Currants at 14@14½c.; Dates, 18c.; Leghorn Citron, 32@36c.; Turkish Prunes, 22@24c.; Smyrna Figs, 30@35c.; Brazil Nuts, 15@15½c.; French Walnuts, 14@16c.; Sicily Filberts, 17½@18c.; Havana Oranges, $9; Palermo do., $14@$15, and do. Lemons, $5@$6. Sardines are selling at $1 ₰ box, 53@55c. ₰ ½ do. and 26@27c. ₰ ¼ do. Dried Apples are firm at 13½@14c.

FEATHERS have advanced and a fair business was doing in Western at 92@95c., at which the market closes firm.

GRAIN—There has been less activity in the market for Wheat to-day; the speculative feeling has greatly abated, and prices of Spring are 1@2c. ₰ bushel lower, and heavy at the close; White Winter is firm and in fair milling demand; the sales are as follows: 14,000 bush. Chicago Spring at $1 55@$1 67; 14,000 bush. Milwaukee Club at $1 60@$1 67; 15,000 bush. Amber do. at $1 67@$1 68, in store, and 27,000 bush. Amber State, part last evening, at $2 14@$2 17. Barley is fairly active and steady; sales of 43,700 bush., at $1 20 for State, and $1 35 for good Canada West. Barley Malt is in fair demand, but without change in prices; sales of 8,000 bush. good at $1 60@$1 65. Oats are firmer, but not active; really good are scarce and much wanted; the sales are 33,000 bush., including Unsound at 48@50c.; Western at 53½@60c., and State at 59c. Rye is firm and in fair demand; the supply is light; the sales are 3,700 bush. Western at 97c., and State at $1 06. The Corn market is irregular; Unsound is lower, while Sound is quite firm and wanted at our extremes; the sales are 61,000 bush., including Unsound Western at 80@85c.; Eastern Mixed at [illegible] Mixed at 90½@91c.

GUNNY BAGS are only in limited demand at our former prices without change; we quote at [illegible].

GUNNY CLOTH is quiet but firm at 22½@23c.

HEMP—The market for Manila has been less active, but prices are without change; we quote at 11½c., gold; other kinds have been only moderately active, but prices are firm at $175@$180 for Jute and $350@$400 for Russia, &c.; we quote American at $210@$220 for Undressed, and $250@$300 for Dressed.

HIDES—There has been a very good demand for both Wet and Dry Hides; prices have not improved any yet, but are very firm. We quote in gold as follows: Dry Hides—Buenos Ayres, 21@22c.; Buenos Ayres, 20@21c.; Montevideo, 19c.; Corrientes, 18@19½; Rio Grande, 17½@17½c.; Orinoco, 17½@18c.; California, 18@18½c.; Central American, 16@16½c.; Matamoros, 16½@17c.; Vera Cruz, 15½@16c.; Tampico 15@15½c.; Bogota, 15½@16c.; Maracaibo, 15@15½c.; Bahia, 14½@15c.; Porto Cabello, 14½@15c.; Truxillo 15@15½c.; Rio Hacha, dry and pickled, 12½@13c.; Curaçao, 12½@13c.; St. Domingo and Port au Platte, 12@13c.; Western, 13@13½c.; Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 19½@20c.; Sierra Leone, 18@19c.; Gambia and Bissau, 13@13½c. Dry Salted Hides—Chili, 14@14½c.; Payta, 14@14½c.; Maranham, 12½@13c.; Pernambuco, 12½@13c.; Bahia, 12@12½c.; Matamoros, 12@13c.; Maracaibo, 11@11½c.; Savanilla, 12@12½c.; Sandwich Islands, 12@12½c.

HOPS—The inquiry for home consumption has been very good and prices are well sustained; we quote at from 15@20@25@30@40c. and 50@60c., as to quality of the crops of 1863-4 and 1865.

HAY—The market is fairly active and prices are without much change; sales of 375 bales at 60@65c. for shipping, and 75@85c. for retail lots.

IRON—The market for both American and Scotch Pig is very poorly supplied; prices in consequence have improved, and there prevailed a good demand; sales at $48@$50 for the former, and $50 for the latter. Bar Iron is firm; we quote English and American at $105 @$110 for Common, and $115@$120 for Refined.

INDIGO—There has been some inquiry, but the business of the week has been only moderate; in prices we have no special change to note; we quote Bengal at $1 40@$2 10; Oude, $1@$1 30; Madras, 75c.@$1 25; and Manila, 90c.@$1 40.

LEATHER—The demand for Hemlock Sole has been fair, and the market very firm. Oak Sole was quite firm with a fair business. French and American Calfskins are quiet. We quote in currency as follows: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 40@41c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 38@39½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 35½@36c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 39½@40½c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 38@39c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 34½@35c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 36@37½c.; Hemlock Orinoco, Middle, 36½@37½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, Light, 30@34c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 32@35c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 23@25c.; Hemlock in the rough, 30@32c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 42@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 43@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 34@39c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 48@54c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 45@52c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Heavy, 30@34c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Middle, 32@34c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Light, 30@34c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 18@20c.

LEAD—There has been less doing in Pig since our last, but prices generally are well sustained; we quote at $9 50@$9 62½ for Spanish, German Refined and English; Bar at 11c., and Sheet and Pipe, 15c.

LATHS have been in fair demand and firm at $2 75.

MOLASSES—There has been rather more business doing at full prices; sales of 500 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 60c.; 168 hhds. Centrifugal Cuba at 35c., and 100 hhds. Porto Rico at 75@95c.

NAVAL STORES—The receipts of Spirits Turpentine has been only moderate; the demand has been good, and the market was quite firm at an advance, closing at $1 07½@$1 10; the stock on hand is 1,100 bbls.; Crude do. is firm at $5 50 per 280 lb. Rosins are in good demand and very firm at an advance; we quote Common at $6 75@$7; Strained and No. 2, $7 25 @$11; No. 1 at $12@$13, and Pale and Extra at $18@$22 50. Tar has been in fair demand and firm at $7@$10 for Domestic, and $10@$11 for Foreign. City Pitch is selling at $7 50@$8.

OILS—City Linseed has ruled quite steady, but the market at the close is quite unsettled; holders generally ask $1 60@$1 61, but buyers refuse to pay over $1 58@$1 60; the sales during the week have been to a moderate extent. Fish also have undergone no special change; we quote Crude Whale at $1 70; Bleached Winter do., $1 85; Crude Sperm, $2 30; and Winter Unbleached do. at $2 50. Lard Oil has been in fair demand, and prices have ruled firm at $2 35@$2 50 for City (Summer and Winter). City Distilled Red Oil is selling at $1 30 @$1 35, and Kerosene at 83c., free.

OIL CAKE—The demand is good for Thin Oblong Western and holders are firmer; sales of 220 tuns at $49@$49 50 ₰ tun. City is firm at $50@$51 in bags and $53 in bbls.

PROVISIONS—There has been more activity in the market for Pork to-day, prices have advanced, and at the close are firm; the inquiry is chiefly for Mess and Prime Mess; for future delivery we hear of sales of 1,000 bbls. New Mess, seller October, at $31@$34 50; the inside price before 'Change hours, and 500 bbls. do. buyer balance of this year at $35; the sales, cash and regular, are 9,650 bbls. at $31@$34 50 for New Mess, closing at $31 37½, and $30@$30 25 for Prime Mess. Beef is firmer and in good request, but the small supply of choice and the extreme views of holders restrict operations; sales of 535 bbls. at $9 50@$13 for Plain Mess; $13 50@$15 for Extra do. Tierce Beef is nominal. Beef Hams are out of market. Cut Meats are dull; we hear of no sales. Bacon is inquired after, and one or two sales are pending, but as yet nothing has been fairly consummated. Lard is more plenty, and prices are a shade easier; sales of 450 pkgs. at 26@28½c. for Common to fair lots; 29@29½c. for No. 1; 30½@30½c. for fair to prime Steam and Kettle Rendered, and 30½c. for choice do.

BUTTER—There has been a fair demand for home consumption but prices have undergone no special change. We quote:

N. Y. State, Welsh tubs, strictly fine, ₰ lb	45@47
N. Y. State, Welsh tubs, fair to good	42@44
N. Y. State, ½ firkin tubs, strictly fine	45@50
N. Y. State, firkins, fine	46@48
Penn., common to medium	32@35
Western Reserve, good to fine, yellow	35@38
Western Reserve, common to medium	30@33
Southern Ohio	28@33
Mich., Ill., Ind. & Wis. good to fine yellow	33@38
Mich., Ill., Ind. & Wis. common to medium	28@32

CHEESE is in moderate request and prices have advanced, closing firm. We quote:

State factory, good to choice, ₰ lb	16 @17
State, fair to good	14 @16
State dairies, choice	16 @17
English dairy (Conn.)	21 @23
English dairy (Ohio)	19 @21
Vermont dairy	12 @16½

PETROLEUM—The receipts of Crude have been only moderate, and as the stock of low gravity has become much reduced by an active demand from refiners prices have advanced, and at the close are firm, with sales at 39½@40c. Refined in bond has been in active demand, mainly for export; prices have advanced, and at the close are firm at 63@64c.; do. free has advanced to 83@85c.

RICE—Carolina is nominal. Rangoon is in moderate request; sales of 100 bags in bond at 3½c., gold, and 50 bags duty paid 9½c., currency.

SUGARS—Raw Sugars are firm and fairly active; we quote good to fair Refining at 12½@13½c.; sales of 1,000 hhds. at 11½@14c. for Cuba; 14½@15½c. for Porto Rico, and 850 boxes Havana Whites at 17c. Refined are quiet at 20½c. for Hards.

SALT—Our market for all descriptions of Liverpool is very poorly supplied; holders, in consequence, are very firm in their views, and are asking $2 25@$2 35 for ground, and $3 25@$4 35 for fine, the latter rate for Ashton's; Turk's Island is quoted at 55c.

SKINS—GOAT—Receipts, 131 bales Chili; the market has been active this week, at an advance; we note sales of 23,000 Matamoros, 240 lb average, at 59@61c., gold, and 4,000 Matamoros, 150 lb average, at 51c., gold. DEER—No receipts; we note an active demand, with sales of 7,000 lb Central American, 1,200 lb Honduras, 2,000 lb Puerto Cabello, and 700 lb Matamoros on the spot; also, 7,000 lb Central American and 4,000 lb California, to arrive, at full prices; we advance our quotations to correspond with recent sales. Goat—Tampico, 60@65c., gold; Matamoros, 60@62½c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 40@42½c., gold; Payta, 40@42½c., gold; Curaçao, 40@42½c., gold; Cape, 42½@45c., gold. Deer—Honduras, 60c., gold; Vera Cruz, 60c., gold; Central American, 57½@60c., gold; San Juan, 55@57½c., gold; Sisal, 52½@55c., gold; Angostura 35@40c., gold; Para, 52½@55c., gold.

SPICES of all descriptions are in small supply, and with a brisk speculative inquiry prices have improved, closing firm; we quote Cassia at 87½c.@$1; Ginger, 20@25c.; Mace, $1 50, all currency; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1; Pepper, 23½@24c.; Pimento, 19½@20c., and Cloves, 30c., all gold.

SOAP—Castile has been in active demand, and prices are firm at 21½@22c.

SPELTER continues in good demand, and prices are well sustained; we quote Silesian at 50c., and Lehigh at 11½c.

SEEDS—The market is better supplied with Clover Seed and is quiet at 14@15c. ₰ lb. Timothy Seed is in fair demand at $5@$5 25 ₰ bush. Rough Flax Seed is in demand at $3@$3 10 ₰ bush.

STEARIN—The supply is limited and the market is unsettled; sales of 150,000 lb at 24½@27½c. for fair to good Ohio, and 28@30c. for State and City, cash.

TEAS—Oolongs have met with a good demand in invoices at full figures; there is also a good business doing with the trade; sales of 6,000 pkgs.; Greens of common quality are dull, and rather favor the buyer, while fine grades are extremely firm. Uncolored Japans are firm at an advance for the week of 3c. per lb, and there is none now on the market under $1 10; there is no direct importation of Japans here, the supply being from England and Canada; the trade at the moment is chiefly with jobbers.

TOBACCO—There has been a fair demand for Kentucky, and prices have remained firm; we quote in coin as follows: Light Leaf, Lugs, 5@6c.; do. Common Leaf, 6½@7½c.; Medium, 7½@9c.; Good, 9½@11½c.; Fine, 12@14c., and Selections, 15@17c.; Heavy Western and Clarksville Lugs, 7@9c.; Common Leaf, 10@12c.; Medium, 12½@14c.; Good, 14@16c.; Fine, 17@18c., and Selections, 19@21c.

TIN—The inquiry for Pig has been fair, but as the stock is light, prices have improved; we quote in gold at 24c. for English, 27@27½c. for Straits, with a fair business; we quote in currency at $15; $11@$13 for I. C. Coke, $10@$10 75 for Coke Terne, and $15 for Charcoal do.

TALLOW—The market is less active, is lower and unsettled; the news from Europe is not so favorable; sales of 70,000 lb at 15½@16c. for Western, 16c. for Southern, and 16@16½c. for City.

WOOL—The demand is firm; the manufacture has been exceedingly light; only a few small parcels were picked up by speculators; in prices we have no special change to note, yet the market rules quite firm. We quote as follows: Domestic Fleeces at 60@62c. for Native and one-quarter Merinos; 63@65c. for half and three-quarter do.; 70@72c. for full-blood do., and 75@77c. for Saxony fleeces; 60@62c. for No. 1 Pulled; 65@67c. for Superfine do., and 65@67c. for Extra do.; 25@27c. for common Unwashed California, and 40@42c. for Fine do. Foreign descriptions as follows: Chilian at 30@32c. for Unwashed Mestiza; 32@34c. for do. Merino; Valparaiso, 27@28c. for Unwashed; East India, 35@45c. for Washed; Cape of Good Hope, 35@37c. for Unwashed; African, 32@35c. for Unwashed, and 42@45c. for Washed; South American, 32@34c. for Unwashed Mestiza; 35@37c. for do. Merino; 40@42c. for Washed Entre Rios; 27@30c. for Creole Unwashed; 45@47c. for Washed Cordova, and 25@27c. for common Washed of all descriptions; Smyrna, 25@27c. for Unwashed, and 42@45c. for Washed; and Syrian at 25@27c. for Unwashed.

WHISKY—The market is fairly active without change in prices; sales of 460 bbls. at $2 29½@$2 30 for Western.

WHALEBONE remains quiet at $2 for South Sea, and $2 25 for Arctic.

WHALEFOOTS—Sales of 6,000 lb Bleached, at 15c.

Boston Live Stock Market.

BRIGHTON, CAMBRIDGE AND MEDFORD.

Reported for THE TRIBUNE, *for the week ending Wednesday, Sept. 27, 1865.*

Amount of stock at market:

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Shoats.	Fat Hogs.	Veals.
This week	3,301	10,907	450	1,800	100
Last week	3,775	10,963	500	1,618	75
One year ago	3,948	10,469	300	1,400	75

PRICES—Beef, per 100 lb, on total weight of hide, tallow, and meat, extra, $13@$14; first quality, $12@$12 75; second quality, $11@$12; third quality, $9@$11; a few choice single pairs, Western, $14 25@$14 50; some of the poorest Bulls, &c., $7@$8.

Working Oxen—$150@$250; handy steers, $50@$150, or much according to their value for beef.

Cows and Young Calves—Fair quality, $65@$90; Extra, $75@$115; Farrow and Dry, $23@$45.

Stores, or thin Young Cattle for Farmers—Two-year-olds, $25@$45; Three-year-olds, $35@$65.

Sheep—Per lb., live weight, 5½@7c.; Sheep and Lambs per head, in lots, $3 50@$6.

Fat Hogs—Per lb., 14@15c., live weight; Shoats—12@14c.; retail, 13@16c.

Hides—Brighton, 9@10c. ₰ lb.; Country lots, 8@9c.

Tallow—9@10c. ₰ lb.

Pelts—$1@$1 50 each.

Calf Skins—16@18c. ₰ lb.

REMARKS—The number of cattle sold last week proved rather too large for the wants of the consumers, and the butchers complain of a dull week. At any rate they take hold of business in a very different manner from what they did last week. They have made their purchases with great deliberation. In one word trade is dull, presenting a striking contrast with last week. The drovers talk of a dollar off, while the butchers reply by saying, the drovers went home half crazy, gave too much for their stock, and now complain that the butchers are unwilling to "give what the critters cost." The Albany cattle undoubtedly cost more than they were last week—probably, about ½c. per pound, while we do not think they are any better if as well, at Brighton as they did one week ago. The owners say they have to allow more "shrinkage," and grant more favors and be a little more accommodating than one year ago. Evidently the market for beef cattle favors the butchers. There are 2,379 Northern, or 100 less than last week; 610 Western, 200 less; Maine, 300, or 168 less; in all about 500 less than last week.

The mutton market, as well as the beef, is different from that of one week ago. The butchers say that large quantities of dressed mutton from Maine and elsewhere, with the large supply of live stock last week, lowered prices in the city, and consequently they cannot afford to pay as high as they have been doing. The drovers say the butchers have tried to buy from 50 to 75c. per head less than last week. This has made a "sticky market," especially for poorer grades, and probably, a small reduction from last week's prices.

Philadelphia Cattle Market—SEPT. 27.

The market for beef cattle this week was rather dull, owing to the large supply, but still prices are kept up to the old figure. The offerings amounted to 2,600 head most of which sold at from $12 to $14 ₰ 100 lb for common to fair cattle. Extra and prime stock were disposed of at from $16 to $17 the 100 lb.

SHEEP—The supply of Sheep continues large, and the market was quite brisk, 9,350 head having been disposed of at from 6½c. to 7½c. ₰ lb gross for fat Sheep and from $3½ to $4½ ₰ head for stock sheep.

HOGS—Hogs continue in demand, and prices still rule high; 2,600 head were disposed of at from $17@$19 per 100 lb net, as to quality.

COWS—The demand is good for cows, and best quality have advanced in price. Springers sold at from $30@$40 each, and cow and calf at from $50@$100.

Latest European Markets.

LONDON MONEY MARKET—The discount demand is rather more active; the rates are unchanged. Funds are quiet and steady, but Consols are slightly depressed by the introduction of the Brazilian loan.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 16—COTTON—The weekly report of the Liverpool Cotton market was received by the Moravian.

STATE OF TRADE—The Manchester market still tends upward.

BREADSTUFFS are quiet and steady. Richardson, Spence & Co., and Bigland, Athya & Co., report: Flour quiet and nominal. Wheat quiet and steady at 8/9@9/ for Spring. Corn firmer, with sales of mixed at 29/6.

PROVISIONS quiet and steady. Bigland, Athya & Co., and Gordon, Bruce & Co. report: Beef inactive. Pork quiet and steady. Bacon quiet and firm. Lard market bare, and prices 1/ higher; quotations, 85/@86/. Tallow firm but quiet. Butter flat. Cheese has a downward tendency.

PRODUCE—The Brokers' circular reports Ashes tending upward for Pots, with sales at 29/. Sugar still advancing. Coffee quiet and steady. Rice firm. Linseed advanced 6d. Linseed Cakes dull, at £9 5/3. Linseed Oil active, at 35/@35/6. Sperm Oil quiet, at £111. Rosin tends upward. Spirits Turpentine firmer, with sales at 47/@50/.

Boult, English & Brandon report Petroleum firm, at 2/10 for Refined.

LONDON MARKETS—Baring's Circular reports: Wheat flat and 1/@2/ lower; Iron quiet and steady; Sugar buoyant; Coffee closed firm at the decline of 6d.@1/; Tea firm; Rice quiet; Tallow active at 46/@48/6; Spirits Turpentine easier; sales at 47/0 for French and 60/ for American; Linseed Cakes steady; Sperm Oil firm.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols closed on Friday at 89¼@89½ for money.

Illinois Central shares, 79½@79¾; Erie shares, 57½@58; United States Five-twenties, 68½@68¾.

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday evening, Sept. 16.—COTTON—Sales to-day, 25,000 bales, including 10,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed buoyant with an advance of ¼d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS are quiet, but firm.

LONDON, Sept. 16—Evening.—Consols close at 89½@89¾ for money.

Illinois Central shares, 79½@80. Erie shares, 58½@58¾. United States Five-twenties, 68½@68¾.

BULL'S HEAD.—It is a matter of surprise that the prices of beef cattle keep up to such high figures with receipts of nearly 6,300 head for the week. They are fully ½c. higher than for the corresponding week last year, though they have declined ½@1c. from the previous week. All found a market, and speculators are already off for more. The sheep market is overstocked, and prices ½c. lower. The receipts are larger than at any previous time during the year. Hogs have advanced ½c., and are selling well.

MARRIED.

CLEMENT—MACY—On Monday, Sept. 25, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Geo. B. Cheever, D. D., Marshall B. Clement of Standish, Maine, to Allie B., daughter of Capt. Paul B. Macy of this city. No cards.

BRADDISH—CONKLING—At the Central Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, L. I., on the 26th inst., by the Rev. C. S. Conkling of Mount Pleasant, N. J., assisted by the Rev. J. H. Rockwell, D. D., Mr. Henry Braddish, to Carrie G. Conkling, eldest daughter of E. A. Conkling, esq., all of Brooklyn.

YARRINGTON—HARROLD—At the residence of the bride's mother, Glen Cove, L. I., on Tuesday, Sept. 26, by the Rev. D. A. Goodsell, Thomas G. Yarrington of Richmond, Indiana, to Miss Carrie Harrold of Glen Cove, L. I.

MOORE—GEORGE—Sept. 25, by Pastor John Q. Adams, the Rev. Halsey Moore of Cold Spring, L. I., to Miss Sarah Maria George of New-York.

McKENNA—McDOWELL—In the Presbyterian Church of Slatington, Penn., on the 12th inst., by the Rev. Ashley G. Harned, assisted by the Rev. James Sowers of Catasauqua, Mr. David McKenna, to Miss R. Augusta McDowell, eldest daughter of Robert McDowell, esq., of Slatington, Penn.

ST. ONGE—PATTEN—In Poughkeepsie, on the 20th inst., at Christ Church, by the Rev. Dr. Buell, assisted by the Rev. Walter Windeyer, Capt. S. E. St. Onge, of the 16th U. S. Infantry, to Miss Carrie K. Patten, daughter of Col. G. W. Patten, U. S. A.

DIED.

CURREY—At Shrub Oak, on Tuesday, Sept. 26, Stephen Allen Currey, son of the Rev. B. Currey, aged 31 years. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, on Thursday, Sept. 28, at 1 o'clock p. m., without further notice.

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FARMERS, COUNTRYMEN and COUNTRY MERCHANTS, can send their Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Lard, Tallow, Beans, Hops, Flax, Cotton, Flour, Grain, Meal, Green and Dried Fruits, Furs, Skins, Poultry, Game, Provisions, Seeds, Sorghum, Wool, Potash, Tobacco, Oils and other Produce to JOSIAH CARPENTER, Commission Merchant, No. 323 Washington-st., New-York, near Erie Railroad Depot. To be sold at the highest market prices. Every shipper to him will receive his valuable Weekly Price Current of the New-York Markets, free.

FLAX STRAIGHTENERS, FLAX BRAKES, FLAX COMBERS.—The Straightener will take tangled Straw and straighten it all right for the Flax Brake—and this will do the work first rate for the new Comber, that will take tangled tow, and produce rapidly a fiber free from shive, yet fine and adapted for carding and spinning.—Workers in flax will find this Comber the very machine so long wanted. Prices reduced to old rates. A circular will be sent free by addressing JOHN W. QUINCY, Treasurer of the Mallory & Sanford Company, No. 98 William-st., New-York.

TO ALL WANTING FARMS.—LARGE and THRIVING SETTLEMENT of VINELAND, RICH SOIL, good crops of WHEAT, CORN, PEACHES, &c., to be SEEN. Only 34 miles from Philadelphia. DELIGHTFUL CLIMATE—20 acre tracts at from $25 to $35 per acre, payable within four years. Good schools and society. Hundreds are settling, and improving, &c. Apply to CHAS. K. LANDIS, P. M., Vineland, Cumberland County, New-Jersey. Report of Solon Robinson and Vineland sent free. From Report of Solon Robinson, Ag. Ed. Tribune: "It is one of the most extensive fertile Tracts, in an almost level position, and suitable condition for pleasant farming, that we know of this side of the Western Prairies."

Real Estate for Sale.

MISSOURI IS FREE. FARMS AND HOMES IN NORTHERN MISSOURI. THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD CO. OFFER FOR SALE OVER 500,000 ACRES of the best PRAIRIE, TIMBER and COAL LANDS in the WEST.

Sold in 40 acre lots or more, for cash, land bonds at par, preferred stock, and on ten years credit at six per cent interest. Prices range from $2 40 to $3 20, $4, $5, $6, $8, $10, $12 and $15 per acre. CERTIFICATES—25 per cent is deducted from long credit price for full payment in two years, and ANOTHER DEDUCTION is secured by paying bonds and preferred stock, if paid in full at date of purchase.

Land buyers' railroad fare is returned, or allowed as paid on land, and they are charged only half freight on building materials from Hannibal for first improvements on land bought of the Company. Settlements in colonies are highly advantageous, and are encouraged. Pamphlets and circulars, giving full particulars, furnished gratis.

Sectional maps, showing the exact location of the lands, are sold at 30 cents each. Apply, by letter or otherwise, to GEO. S. HARRIS, Land Commissioner, H. & St. Jo. R., Hannibal, Mo.

MISSOURI LANDS FOR SALE.—A large number of very fine FARMS for SALE cheap. Address HUBBARD, LISENBEY & TEED, Real Estate Agents, Springfield, Missouri.

SHENANDOAH VALLEY LANDS.—The subscriber has several valuable Limestone FARMS for SALE, some unsurpassed for fertility and natural strength. They lie from two to eight miles from Winchester, Va., and in the finest Valley of the Shenandoah. Some grow lands of slate soil also. Prices range from $16 to $62 per acre. Who buys earliest will buy the cheapest. Address OLIVER M. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, Winchester, Va. Refer to the Rev. J. Few Smith, D. D., Newark, N. J.; Jas. L. Armstrong, esq., No. 2 South-st., Baltimore; the Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Philadelphia.

SOUTHERN LAND, EMIGRATION and PRODUCT Co., No. 71 Broadway (basement), near Wall-st., New-York. Organized for the purpose of introducing Capital, Mechanical Skill and Intelligence into the Southern States. For Sale or Lease, Cotton, Farming, and Mineral Lands. Address W. H. QUINCY, Secretary.

Machinery.

MACHINERY FOR SALE, at Victory Mills, Saratoga Co., N. Y. 8 COARSE SPEEDERS, 24 spindles each, bobbins 7x3, at $8 per spindle. 14 FINE SPEEDERS, 56 spindles each, bobbins 6x4, at $5 per spindle.

These machines are in operation and will run well on 2½ to 4 hank roving. A change of the mill to much finer work, requiring 8 hank roving, is the only reason why these machines are offered for sale. They were built by the Amos Company, Chicopee, Mass., and are in perfect running order. For further particulars inquire of C. W. MAYHEW, Agent, at the mill, or E. R. Mudge, Treasurer, Boston. The machines can be delivered in October and November. C. W. MAYHEW, Agent.

GANG-SAW-MILL MACHINERY, for two gangs of saws, COMPLETE, including carriages for sawing planks 80 feet long, for SALE at a bargain. Address L. A. SPALDING, Lockport, N. Y.

Banking Houses and Bankers.

LAWRENCE, BALDWIN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st., New-York, BANKERS AND BROKERS, AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

DE WITT C. LAWRENCE, CYRUS J. LAWRENCE, SIMEON BALDWIN, JR., WM. A. HALSTED.

PITTSTON, PA., Sept. 16, 1865.

PITTSTON NATIONAL BANK.—To the COMPTROLLER of the CURRENCY, Washington, D. C.—SIR: It is hereby certified, in pursuance of section 42 of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, that, at a meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittston National Bank, located at Pittston, in the State of Pennsylvania, duly notified and held pursuant to law and the Articles of Association of said Bank, at the office of said Association, at Pittston aforesaid, on the sixteenth day of September, 1865, it was voted by the Stockholders of said Association, owning more than two-thirds of its stock, that said Association go into liquidation and be closed.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I have, by instruction of the Board of Directors of said Association, hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of said Association, at Pittston aforesaid, the day and year above written. [SEAL OF THE BANK.] R. D. LACOE, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The Pittston National Bank located at Pittston, in the State of Pennsylvania, is closing up its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of said Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the Association for payment. R. D. LACOE, Cashier.

Dated Pittston, Pa., Sept. 16, 1865.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK of NEW-YORK. CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,200,000. This Bank will issue Certificates of Deposit bearing interest on favorable terms. J. L. WORTH, Cashier. New-York, Aug. 21, 1865.

Ocean Steamers.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT, October 5—Side-wheel steamer ALABAMA, Capt. Limeburner, at 3 o'clock p. m., from Pier No. 29, North River. FIRST CABIN PASSAGE, $50; SECOND CABIN PASSAGE, $30. Passenger accommodations superior, and well-ventilated. Freight at very low rates, having large cargo space. For Passage or Freight apply to the COASTWISE COMPANY, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st. D. N. CARRINGTON.

Steamers PHILADELPHIA and FLAG follow 15th and 25th inst.

HAVANA and VERA CRUZ—NOTICE.—CHANGE OF SAILING DATE: Hereafter the AMERICAN and MEXICAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 8th and 23d of each month. For freight or passage apply to CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Agent, No. 26 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP CO.—Lower rates of Passage for the Summer Months, commencing JULY 1, 1865. A First-class Steamer leaves New-York on the 1st and 16th of each month, (if these dates fall on Sunday, then the Monday after.) Avoid Imposition and delay by applying to D. B. ALLEN, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Musical Instruments.

A NEW PIANO. LINDEMAN & SONS' PATENT CYCLOID PIANO-FORTES. Send for OUR ILLUSTRATED Circular. WAREROOMS, No. 2 LE ROY PLACE, BLEECKER-ST., One Block West of Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS—Manufacturers of Grand, Square, and Upright PIANOS have removed their Warerooms to their new Marble building, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union Square and Irving Place, New-York.

To Whom it May Concern.

UNSETTLED CLAIMS of OFFICERS and SOLDIERS, of every nature should be presented at once at the U. S. ARMY AGENCY, No. 64 Bleecker-st., New-York. Back monthly pay, unpaid bounties, clothing accounts, &c. Applications by mail should be accompanied by the soldier's discharge, and a full statement in writing of what is still claimed. Special attention paid to all claims of deceased soldiers for pay, bounty and pension.

Professional Notices.

D. O. NORTON, Attorney-at-Law (formerly of Weatherford, Parker County, Texas), now temporarily located at Beaumont, Texas, will attend to all professional business intrusted to his care in the various Courts of the State. Particular attention given to the Collecting of Debts.

Medical.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP has produced a revolution in medicine. What may seem almost incredible is, that many diseases hitherto considered hopelessly incurable are frequently cured in a few days or weeks; and we cheerfully invite the investigations of the liberal-minded and scientific to cures which have no parallel at the present day.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP is a positive specific remedy for all diseases originating from an impure state of the blood, and for all (hereditary) disease transmitted from parent to child.

DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, WEIGHT AT STOMACH, FLATULENCE, LIVER COMPLAINT, WANT OF APPETITE, BAD BREATH, CONSTIPATION, BILIOUSNESS.

PARALYSIS.—It is so universally admitted that CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP is the only effective means of restoration in the various forms of Paralysis, and we need not reiterate that it is emphatically the Great Life-Giving Power.

SCROFULA, STRUMA, KING'S EVIL, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, ERYSIPELAS, ULCERATION, SALT RHEUM.—This taint (hereditary and acquired), filling life with untold misery, is by all usual medical remedies, incurable.

RHEUMATISM [Arthritis], LUMBAGO, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, GOUT, TIC DOLOREAUX.

If there is any disease in which the CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP is a sovereign, it is in Rheumatism and its kindred affections. The most intense pains are almost instantly alleviated—enormous swellings are reduced. Cases, chronic or vicarious, of twenty or thirty years standing, have been cured by us.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP purges the system entirely from all evil effects of Mercury, removing the Bad Breath, and curing the Weak Joints, and Rheumatic Pains which the use of the Calomel is sure to produce.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP eradicates, root and branch, all Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, like ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, and all other difficulties of this kind which so much disfigure the outward appearance of both males and females, often making them a disgusting object to themselves and their friends.

From all forms of Ulcerative Diseases, either of the Nose, Throat, Tongue, Spine, Forehead, or Scalp, no remedy has ever proved its equal.

As a General Blood-Purifying Agent, the LIFE SYRUP stands unrivaled by any preparation in the world.

MORGAN & ALLEN, Wholesale Druggists, Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—DYSENTERY.—Unlike other specifics in common use which act as mere temporary styptics, HOLLOWAY'S PILLS strike at the seat of the disease and exterminate its primary cause—by invigorating the digestive organs, stimulating the liver, purging the channels and purifying the blood, they promote a speedy restoration of health and vigor. In Biliousness, Sick Headache, Acidity of the Stomach, and Depression of Spirits, they are equally efficacious. Sold by all Druggists.

NEW-YORK COLLEGE OF VETERINARY SURGEONS, No. 179 Lexington-ave., New-York City (incorporated 1857), is now open for the medical treatment of Horses and other domestic animals. The regular course of Medical Lectures will commence November 6, 1865, and terminate the last of February, 1866.

MEDICAL FACULTY. A. F. Liautard, M. D., V. S., Anatomy. A. S. Copeman, V. S., Pathology and Microscope. A. Large, M. D., V. S., Surgery and Physiology. J. Busteed, M. D., Materia Medica and Therapeutics. Lecture fees for the course, $105. For circulars and any further information, address Dr. BUSTEED, President New-York College Veterinary Surgeons, No. 179 Lexington-ave. A. F. LIAUTARD, M. D., V. S., Registrar.

TO CONSUMPTIVES. SUFFERERS with CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, or any disease of the Throat or Lungs, will be cheerfully furnished, without charge, with the remedy by the use of which the Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON of Williamsburgh, New-York, was completely restored to health, after having suffered several years with that dread disease, Consumption. To Consumptive sufferers, this remedy is worthy of an immediate trial. It will cost nothing, and may be the means of their perfect restoration. Those desiring the same, will please address, Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, No. 165 South Second-st., Williamsburgh, Kings Co., New-York.

THE SPECIFIC PILL acts promptly, radically and efficiently in all cases of SPERMATORRHEA, OR SEMINAL WEAKNESS, and is equally the SPECIFIC REMEDY for every species of Genital or Urinary Irritability, Involuntary or Nightly Seminal Emissions, from whatever cause produced, or however severe, will be speedily relieved, and the organs restored to healthy action.

PROFESSIONAL OPINIONS.—"I have used your SPECIFIC PILL in many cases of Spermatorrhea with the most perfect success."—J. MILTON SANDERS, M. D., LL.D.

"I have cured very severe cases with from six to ten doses of your SPECIFIC PILL."—R. KEITH, M. D.

Price $1 per box. Six boxes for $5, by mail. Address J. WINCHESTER & Co., No. 36 John-st., N. Y.

THE PRESCRIPTION, which was employed with such signal success at the VENEZUELAN MISSION HOSPITAL for the radical treatment of CONSUMPTION (in any of its stages), ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, and CATARRH, derangements of the NERVOUS SYSTEM, and disorders of the STOMACH, LIVER and BOWELS, will be sent to Physicians, Clergymen and Invalids, with full directions for preparation and use, FREE OF COST. Address, with stamp, REV. CHARLES E. KING, STATION D, BIBLE HOUSE, N. Y.